THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

THE NATION'S FOOD AS THE NATION'S BUSINESS

"CROOKED POLITICS and crooked business," "Chicago grain-gamblers," "pacifist and pro-German members of Congress," as the New York *World* bitterly characterizes the enemies of the Food-Control Act, succeeded in delaying this important war-measure for three months. But while Congress talked, the President and Mr. Hoover, another editor notes, were "quietly perfecting quick-action plans, the details of which can be swiftly carried out." And, while Mr. Hoover's plans were being worked out and his volunteer helpers organized, the supporters of the bill in Congress succeeded in resisting practically all changes in the Administration's food-control plan. The bill, as finally passed on August 8, according to one Washington correspondent, "embodies virtually everything the President requested and contains little that he does not want." The provision for a three-man food administration, for a Congressional Committee on the conduct of the war, and other amendments were finally cast aside, and the President received such a grant of sweeping powers of food-control as, the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* tells us, was "never before conferred upon an executive." To the New York *American* the new law seems "in all respects the most drastic and far-reaching piece of legislation ever enacted by the American Congress." In Washington, according to several press correspondents, the bestowal of such powers is regarded as the longest step toward state socialism ever taken by the national Government. The Food-Control Act means, in the opinion of Mr. C. W. Gilbert, of the New York *Tribune*, that "man, who has harnessed the physical forces of nature to serve his ends, is now trying under the stress of war to harness the economic forces." Hitherto we thought we could not interfere with the law of supply and demand. The nation has now decided that this fundamental economic law must give way to the needs of the nation. And tho the Food-Control Act specifically states that its provisions end with the close of hostilities, this writer is assured that "its effect will be to end once and for all the chaos of the unregulated individual control of the nation's food." That is—

> "One of the things which 'the people will never go back to'—there are many—is the costly, wasteful method of distributing food that has prevailed in the past, if the State can build a better one."

No venture in food-control on such a scale has ever before been attempted, the New York *World* reminds us, "and no general in the field is charged with so important duties as those which will devolve upon Herbert C. Hoover." Mr. Hoover, the New York *Globe* thinks, "takes up his task under circumstances which, save for the delay, are altogether propitious."

> "He has had time to study the situation in this country and adapt to our needs the methods he found successful abroad. He has already done much in an unofficial capacity by encouraging the development of our food-resources and engaging the cooperation of our housewives in measures of economy. He finds the country provided with extraordinarily bountiful harvests. He finds our people in a state of mind that will encourage him to call upon them for assistance. He knows the requirements of our friends in Europe. He is in a position to foresee needs here and abroad that are not now apparent to most of us."

Mr. Hoover, as shown by the bulletins issued by the Food-Administration Board, has taken advantage of organizations of the most varied character already in existence, and induced them to employ their machinery in the propaganda and practise of food-conservation. These organizations include the machinery of the religious denominations, Sunday-schools, Chautauquas, and local societies, fraternal bodies, and all kinds of business organizations, including the baking industry, hotel and restaurant committees, railroads, and traveling salesmen's societies. Headquarters have been provided for these various groups where those appointed to direct their several interests may meet, consult, and report to the official body. The aim has been to reach to the roots of food-consumption in the home and elsewhere. Thus, cards by hundreds of thousands have been furnished and distributed to housewives, who report weekly to local churches and other centers their individual efforts at saving through meatless days, wheatless meals, and the like. The *restaurateurs* are supplying fresh-vegetable menus with a minimum of meats, thus using the more perishable and saving the staple foods, such as grain and potatoes. Of ten projected lessons on food-conservation, for use in Chautauquas, schools, and community gatherings, five have been issued and in use for several weeks.

And Mr. Hoover has gone further, the New York *Evening Sun's* Washington correspondent informs us, for the signing of the Food-Control Act simply gave legal status to an elaborate

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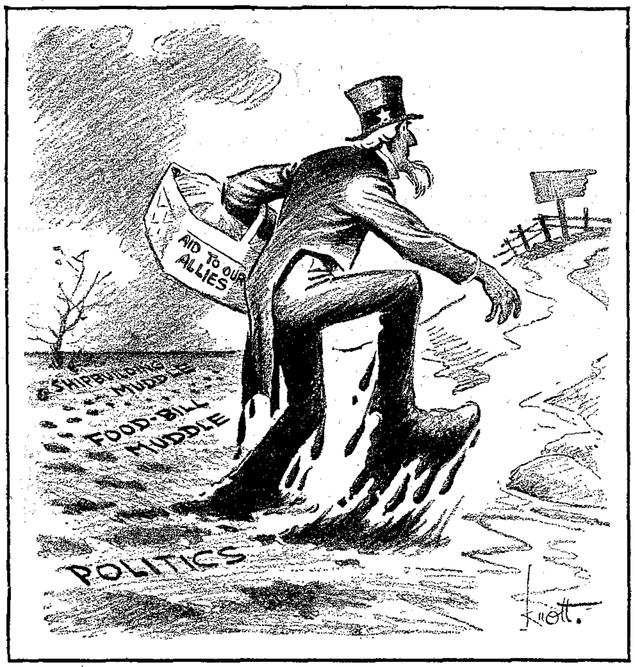
grain-buying organization which has been built up, and grain purchases have actually been arranged for. "Like Joseph on the eve of the Egyptian famine," observes this writer, "President Wilson, through Mr. Hoover, is going into the business of buying grain in the periods of harvest in order that he may regulate its distribution in the rest of the year." It is understood in Washington, we are told, that—

"Mr. Hoover has appointed Government grain-buyers at each of the fourteen grain-buying terminals, including those at Minneapolis, Chicago, Kansas City, Duluth, St. Louis, and other cities.

"These buyers, to a great extent, will take the place of the grain-speculators, who have always bought up wheat at the close of the harvest, when the farmers were anxious to realize cash on their crops, and have then held it in the elevators for a rising market. . . . . . .



THANK GOODNESS! HE'S THROUGH THE WORST OF IT!

—Knott in the Dallas *News*.

"It is this scheme of Government buying and regulation of distribution of wheat that will stand as the corner-stone of the whole system of food-control in so far as breadstuffs are concerned. It is the intention of the food-control administration to police the route that wheat takes from the time it enters the local elevators from the hands of the farmers on through to the terminal elevators, the flour-mills, the wholesale flour-jobber, and on to the retailer. . . . . . .

"Mr. Hoover's corps of experts are inclined to the belief that there will be some reduction in the price of flour in this country, but with all Europe clamoring for the limited American surplus and with the United States obligated to supply its Allies with what it can, it is not expected that there can be any great reductions."

Yet food-prices, we are reminded by the New York *American*, "have been and are still outrageously beyond justice or necessity," and "the spirit of gouging is so universal that the people will look with confidence and expectation to see just how soon the strong hand of the Government, acting wisely and comprehensively, can bring the cost of life nearer to the financial status and necessities of the plain people of the country." The New York *Globe's* Washington correspondent does not expect to see Mr. Hoover content with any merely perfunctory enforcement of the law, and says:

"It is palpable that if the law is carried out with the exercise of even half the authority conferred by Congress, the Hoover food-administration soon will find itself battling against the tremendous opposition of the great special interests which so long have fattened on food-distribution and manipulation. Also, it is obvious that if the public is to get relief the opposition of these interests must be expected, and it would be a waste of time to try to get along with them peacefully. . . . . . .

"One thing which can not be overlooked is that while the bill was pending leaders in Congress were told repeatedly it must be passed and something must be done to effect lower living cost, because the unrest among the poorer families in the cities was growing and there would be grave food-riots next winter unless conditions were changed. . . . . . .

"It is important to remember that the country this year has a tremendous crop of foodstuffs—in the aggregate much more than it needs—and that if this is not wasted nor manipulated, and is wisely distributed, there will be enough for home use and enormous quantities for the Allies and American troops abroad.

"If the profits on distribution are held down to moderate figures there is reason to believe that the two desirable results of large shipments abroad and reasonable prices at home can be achieved."

Since the introduction of the original Gore and Lever food-control resolutions in the Senate and House respectively on April 30, the measure has gone through a series of vicissitudes which the New York *World* calls a Hundred Days' War. It was finally adopted in the Senate last week with but seven dissenting votes. The new law is wide in its scope, relating as it does to "foods, feeds, fuel, including fuel-oil and natural gas, and fertilizer and fertilizer ingredients, tools, utensils, implements, machinery, and equipment required for the actual production of foods, feeds, and fuel." The President is left free to authorize such persons as he sees fit to carry out the purposes of the law; in other words, he is empowered to select Mr. Hoover as food-administrator. This very comprehensive piece of legislation, as the New York *World* tells us in its Washington correspondence—

"Forbids Government agents from using their influence in letting contracts to concerns in which they are interested.

"Declares it unlawful to destroy, waste, permit preventable deterioration, hoard, monopolize, discriminate, make unfair rates, conspire to limit transportation, production, harvesting, manufacture, supplying, storage or dealing, restrict the supply or distribution, prevent manufacture or production, or exact excessive prices with respect to necessaries.

"Requires licenses to do business under regulations to be made by the President.

"Provides that hoarded necessaries may be seized and sold by the Government.

"Authorizes the President to requisition supplies for the Army and Navy.

"Authorizes the President to buy and sell wheat, flour, meal, beans, and potatoes.

"Authorizes the President to requisition and operate any factory, packing-house, oil-pipe line, mine, or other plant, and sell the products.

"Authorizes the President to prevent injurious speculation and regulate exchanges.

"Fixes a minimum price of $2 per bushel on next year's wheat crop.

"Prohibits use of foods, fruits, food-materials, or fees in manufacture of distilled spirits for beverages, leaving to the President's discretion the quantities to be used in beer and wine.

"Authorizes and directs the President to commandeer distilled spirits in stock or bond for military needs.

"Appropriates $162,500,000, of which $150,000,000 is for general administration of the act, $10,000,000 is for purchase of nitrate of soda, and $2,500,000 is for sundry expenses.

"No person employed under the act shall be exempt from military service under the Draft Law.

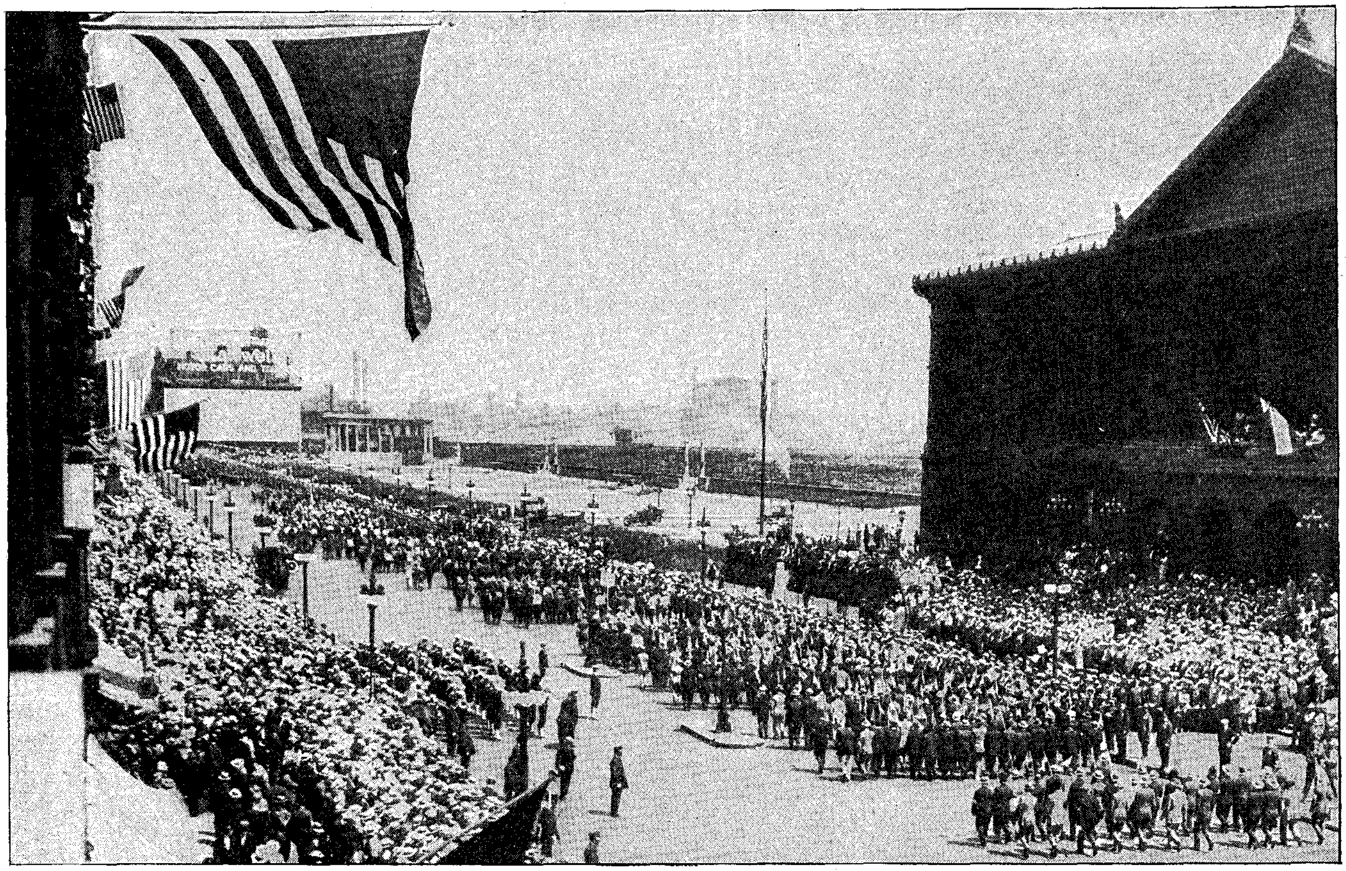
"Requires a detailed report from the President the first of each year of the proceedings under the act.

"Authorizes the President to assume control of coal-mines, fix the price of coal and coke, and take charge of and sell the same.

"Forbids manipulation or destruction of necessaries to limit the supply or affect the market-price.

"Makes the act cease to be in effect upon proclamation by the President at the end of the war with Germany."

The Food-Survey Act, originally a part of this measure, was passed at the same time. It provides for an investigation by the President, through agencies to be designated by him, of the supply, consumption, cost, prices, and distribution of all food-products, fuels, and agricultural implements, so as to devise



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HOW ONE CITY HONORED HER DRAFTED MEN.

In contrast with isolated antidraft agitation was the general quiet acceptance of the conscription plan. Here is the great parade of Chicago's drafted men, headed by the "258's," passing down Michigan Avenue, amid the greetings of their fellow citizens.

means to insure a steady flow to the market. It also authorizes the President, in time of exigency, to purchase foods, fertilizer, and agricultural implements and sell them to producers, so as to stimulate production.

GERMAN WARS BETWEEN 1871 AND 1914—German apologists are constantly telling us that from 1871 to 1914 Germany was at peace, and was the one uniformly peaceable first-class Power. But it seems to Mr. Henry A. Forster that "German propagandists are as ignorant of the facts of modern history as modern German statesmen are indifferent to the validity of treaties, which they describe as only scraps of paper!" So this New York lawyer writes to the editors of New York and Boston papers to call attention to Germany's warlike record during those years when her profound peacefulness was supposed to present such a delightful contrast to the military activities of her neighbors. To quote from the letter to the Boston *Transcript:*

> "From 1903 to 1907 the Herrero War in German Southwest Africa was the most bitterly contested war between whites and blacks known to the twentieth century. Five thousand German soldiers and settlers and 20,000 to 30,000 natives perished.
>
> "In 1897 Germany seized Kiaochow because of the murder of two Catholic missionaries, and rattled the saber to such an extent that when in 1900 the Chinese Boxers began a war with the world it was primarily because of Germany's acts. The German minister to China was the foreign official against whom the Boxers struck their first blows. In the Boxer War of 1900 that followed, Germany, as the leader of Continental Europe, sent Field-Marshal von Waldersee as the international commander-in-chief, and waged a Hun-like war without quarter.
>
> "In 1888–1889, 1891–1892, and 1905 and 1906 Germany was three times at war with and finally conquered the Arabs and blacks in East Africa. Von Wissman, Karl Peters, and other German commanders waged aggressive wars of conquest with the utmost ferocity. One hundred and twenty thousand natives are estimated to have fallen in the last of the three East-African wars alone."

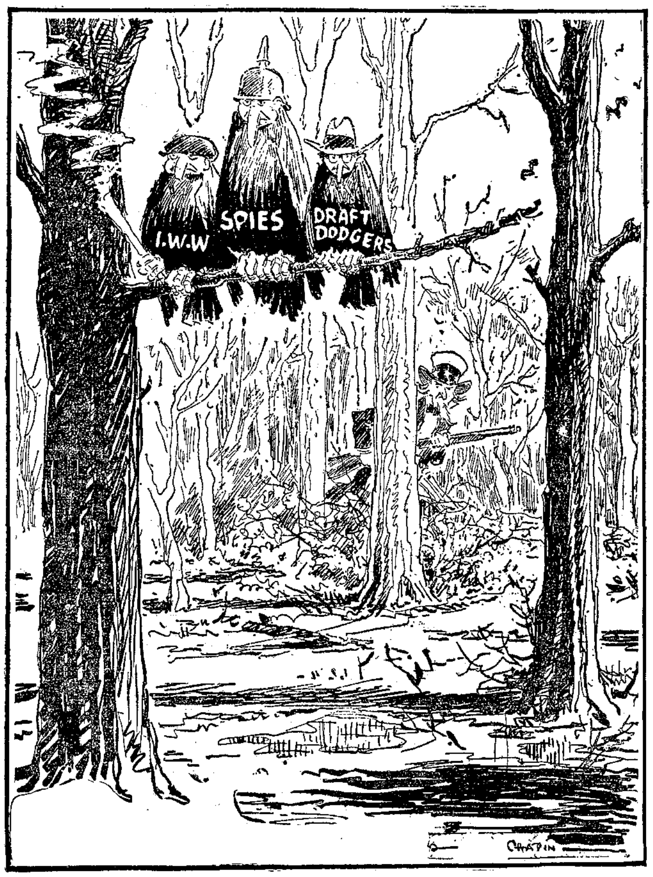
OKLAHOMA'S DRAFT-RESISTERS

DESPITE ALARMING DISPATCHES that organized bands of negroes, tenant-farmers, and Indians were spreading a reign of terror through three counties in the central part of Oklahoma in their resistance to the Draft Law, some editorial observers attach no more importance to the news than they would to any local disturbance. On the other hand, there are those who see the harm that may come to us through exaggerated reports of these happenings in Mexico and in Germany. The bands of rioters, we are told, are organized into several bodies, the strongest of which is known as the Working Class Union, whose membership is said to number about three hundred. This organization, it is reported, is supplemented by I. W. W. agitators and a smaller group known as "the Jones Family." It is immaterial what they call themselves, says the Oklahoma City *Oklahoman*, for "they are anarchists. They have challenged law and order. Their challenge must be met." The draft-resisters in Oklahoma, remarks the Boston *Transcript*, "turn out to be a sorry lot of vagabonds, of the sort who, in the wilder parts of that State, may be said to be in open or latent rebellion against the constituted authority all the time," and they are opposed to the draft "only as it gives them a pretext to go out and resist a sheriff's posse." When they really find out about the war, according to this journal, they are likely to like it, and we are reminded that some of their type died cheerfully under the standard of the Rough Riders in Cuba. As always prolific of advanced political ideas, observes the New York *World*, Oklahoma, the "wonder state," is turning out antidraft "armies." With their leaders the draft is a side issue or, at most, an excuse, *The World* proceeds, and "the example is the Russian revolution; the purpose is to overthrow the Government of the United States and set up a sage-brush pantisocracy." We read then:

"As such designs gain in bigness they lose in power and are invested with a kindlier interest. Mere antidraft plotters of a less youthful type can make trouble; but bands of dime-novel heroes who impress farm-hands and schoolboys by threats and talk of seizing the railroads, and then the towns, and then the country are living tributes to the deathless hold upon the young imagination of Romance.

"We are told that 'the situation in the sparsely settled parts' is serious; naturally it is, since in those parts there is much room for errant fancies, and few to suppress disorder. Where posses of citizens have been formed they have dispersed the immature revolutionists without much trouble. The dreaming world-molders will eventually come into camp and be good. Those who are drawn will serve in the National Army. Most of the others will settle down in time to raising wheat. Those who do not will continue to engage the attention of the prosaic police."

In reply to a telegram of inquiry from the New York *Tribune*, Gov. R. L. Williams of Oklahoma wired that press reports had exaggerated antidraft disturbances in the State, and he said also that the majority of the people of every county in Oklahoma are loyal to the Government and will stand with it in the prosecution of the war. In a telegram of similar purport to the New York *World* he said in part, "nothing serious in Oklahoma." The New York *Sun* agrees with his statement, and holds that it is supported by internal evidences supplied in news reports. If these malcontents had not been inspired to activity by the draft "they would probably have started trouble over the liquor law, or the hot weather, or a line fence." The serious part of the matter, however, according to *The Sun* is that—



BIRDS OF A FEATHER.
—Chapin in the St. Louis *Republic.*

> "Mexico is being told that there is 'insurrection in the United States against compulsory service,' that '"rebels" issue manifestoes against the war,' and that 'the military authorities thus far have failed to take steps to repress the revolution,' and this is the sort of 'news' that, further embellished—or 'elaborated,' as Mr. George Creel might say—will eventually reach Germany for distribution throughout the Central Empires and their partizans. Moreover, in various sensational forms this version of inconsiderable incidents will be imparted from Prussian sources to our allies with the purpose of shaking their confidence and depressing their people."

LYNCH-LAW AND TREASON

FRANK LITTLE may have "died for the cause of labor," as the New York *Call* asserts, but in Montana "all strata of society," according to the Helena *Independent*, "considered the death meted to the I. W. W. organizer a punishment for treasonable utterances rather than for anything he may have done in stirring up labor troubles." And this distinction is made by numerous other editors throughout the country who, tho deploring the manner of his taking off, incline to the belief that Little received his just deserts, and that his sudden end may prove a salutary warning. Montana opinion, we learn from the paper just quoted, generally holds that Butte "disgraced itself like a gentleman," when the I. W. W. leader was taken from his bed and hanged on the morning of August 1. The Boston *Transcript*, far from the mining-camps and the cow-towns of the Rockies, knows of "millions of people who, while sternly reprehending such proceedings as the lynching of members of that antipatriotic society, will nevertheless be glad, in their hearts, that Montana did it in the case of Little." "The howls of Industrial Workers of the World over the lynching of Little will find," so the Chicago *Tribune* believes, "no echo in any reasonable heart." And on the floor of the House of Representatives one Congressman asked if these members of the I. W. W. who have been charged with assassinations and threats of killing, "and who themselves declare that they owe no allegiance to the United States or to any other country, have any right to 'squeal' when citizens of this country hang one of them occasionally?"

Frank Little was a member of the Executive Committee of the Industrial Workers of the World; he had played a prominent part in the organization's activities in the far West, and was conspicuous in the events preceding the Arizona deportations. In Butte, a copper-mining center, he was trying, the New York *Call* says, "to organize the striking miners of that vicinity in their demand for better wages and improved working conditions." But the El Paso *Times* recalls that he used such "intemperate and seditious utterances" as—

> "'If the mines are taken under Federal control we will make it so damned hot for the Government that it will not be able to send any troops to France'; 'a city ordinance is simply a piece of paper which can be torn up, and the same can be said of the Constitution of the United States.' To the Governor of Arizona he said: 'Governor, I don't give a damn what your country is fighting for; I am fighting for the solidarity of labor'; and referring to the American soldiers, he branded them 'Uncle Sam's scabs in uniform.'"

But both phrase-making and organizing ended when six masked men entered Little's boarding-house early in the morning of August 1, and carried him out and hanged him to a railroad-trestle in the outskirts of Butte. When his body was found it bore a card with this inscription in red-crayon letters:

Others Take Notice
First and Last Warning
3-7-77. L D C S S W T.

The initials were held by some to refer to the lynchers, by others to a list of intended victims of whom Little was the first. The figures are the old sign of the vigilantes of Montana's frontier days. As the Helena *Independent* remarks, it "sort of quickens the blood in the veins of some of the pioneers" of the State to see once more the fatal figures in print—"3–7–77." The unofficial sentiment of Montana, according to this daily, was exprest by a professional man, who said:

> "I've called Butte home for thirty years. For the past fifteen I've apologized daily for my home town. I'll do less apologizing after this."

The Independent kept a record during the afternoon following the lynching "of the opinions exprest by a bartender, a lawyer, a politician, a day laborer, a civil engineer, a mechanical engineer, a physician, an educator, a street-car employee, a newspaper man, and the composite result was that Butte had performed an act that could be considered contrary to public law, but also one that by no stretch of imagination could be considered as anything but of service to the State and United States."

Local and State authorities insist that every effort is being made to find the lynchers and punish them, but the Helena newspaper heard the following judicial program earnestly suggested by substantial citizens: "Better start with a coroner's jury and have it reach a verdict of suicide." Editorially, this newspaper declares:

> "It is the failure of the courts and the military authorities to act which has caused the numbers '3-7-77' to again appear in Montana, and without boasting of the condition, *The Independent* is convinced that unless the courts and the military authorities take a hand now and end the I. W. W. in the West, there will be more night-visits, more tugs at the rope, and more I. W. W. tongues will wag for the last time when the noose tightens about the traitors' throats."

Another paper in the Montana capital also attributes the lynching and similar occurrences to the apparent total paralysis of the officers of the law:

> "All about the country the devil is to pay. Strikes reasonable and unreasonable have occurred and multiplied. Fires have been started, wells have been poisoned, helpless workers have been stoned and beaten, treason and sedition have been preached, the Army of Uncle Sam has been reviled, riots and disturbances have been wide-spread, and an army of soap-box orators, seething with anarchy and insanity, have unrestrainedly bedeviled hundreds of communities. . . . . . .
>
> "If the President, governor, sheriffs, or mayors will arrest every malcontent, disturber, disseminator of sedition, or enemy of law and order who shows his face the army of lawbreakers will soon be squelched and peace and quiet come back to the land."

Other papers in sections which have seen much of the I. W. W. take the same view-point. The El Paso *Times* is more willing to forgive the lynchers' "excess patriotism" than the efforts of men like Little to hamper the Government at this time, and it concludes an editorial discussion of the subject with the remark: "You can not compromise with a rattlesnake." In Michigan the Mohawk *Keweenaw Miner* observes that while Little's lawless acts did not justify resort to the old lynch-law of Montana, yet "his death must be a warning to all who would cripple this country when it and its best blood is fighting for the life of the land we love, our own United States." The Seattle *Times*, which denounces the hanging and demands the prosecution of the guilty, calls for Federal cooperation in repressing I. W. W. activities. This may mean specific legislation providing for the internment of individuals who hamper war-time industry and promote unjustifiable dissension. This, it thinks, is the only way to safeguard domestic peace. The Des Moines *Capital* characterizes the I. W. W. as in itself "a dangerous form of treason."

On the other hand, it must not be forgotten that the Butte lynching called forth earnest and unqualified condemnation from a large number of our editors. As the Newark *News* put it—

> "Little stood for disorder and died in it. But those who stood for order and law violated both law and order in killing him."

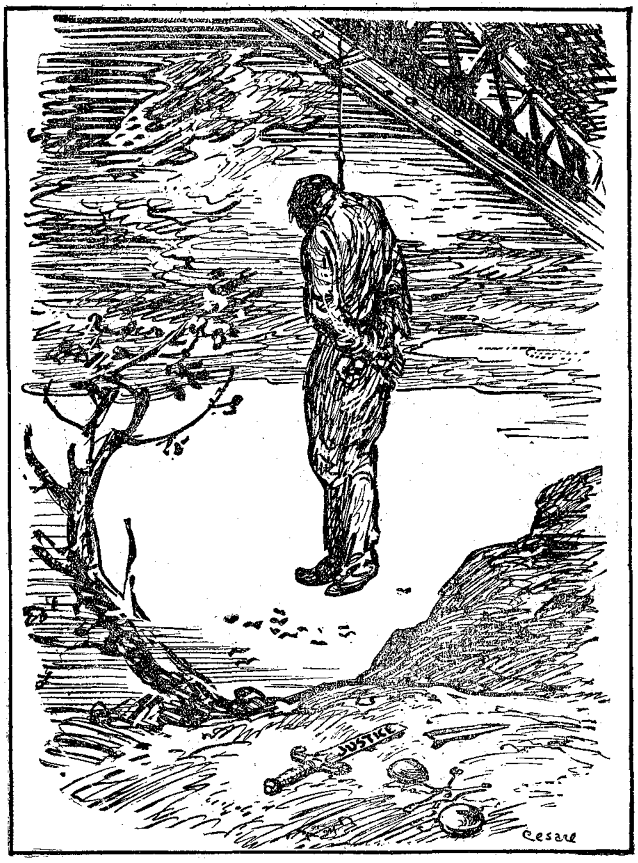
Both the Chicago *Herald* and the New York *Globe* condemn the lynching of Little as an adoption of the German method and the German point of view. Altho the I. W. W. must be dealt with "vigorously and sternly" since "their activities are helpful to the nation's enemy," the St. Louis *Globe Democrat* contends that "the lynchers have done a more lasting hurt to society than Little and all his followers."

The Springfield *Republican* warns the West that the I. W. W. has never yet given the least sign that it could be terrorized by such things as lynching-parties. And it further observes that in the activities of their organization the country has been reaping what it has sown:

> "For many years the lowest class of immigrant labor was unorganized and it was the prey of unscrupulous employers and corporations. The older labor-unions neglected to work among the immigrant class, especially the alien labor speaking foreign languages, which slowly becomes Americanized."

The Macon *Telegraph* has refused to join in the general wholesale condemnation of the Industrial Workers of the World, and it remarks:

> "We suspect that outraged patriotism had mighty little to do with the lynching of Frank Little out in Butte, but we do suspect that certain influences very much opposed to strikes in general and strikes for higher wages in particular might have had a fairly efficient left-handed part in it."



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MONTANA'S SHORT CUT TO LAW AND ORDER.
—Cesare in the New York *Evening Post.*

This is not unlike the view taken by the Socialist New York *Call*, which, in an editorial headed "Labor Hung in Butte," says that "in the light of recent events in the West, particularly Arizona and Idaho, where hundreds of members of the I. W. W. were deported from their homes because they were workmen striking for more wages," the lynching of Frank Little "would indicate that there is a concerted movement afoot, backed primarily by the Copper Trust and auxiliary big businesses, to crush out the very life of this organization." It adds:

> "How can any fatuous official, from the highest to the lowest, again dare to prate that threadbare bromide of 'making the world safe for democracy' in the light of the crime of the 'patriots' in Butte? . . . . . .
>
> "May this assassination of the brave strike-leader be considered in the nature of a challenge to the working class of America? It is difficult to believe that the ruling class really challenges the workers to force. . . . Do they wish to speed their fall by challenging the workers to combat through assassination of our brothers?
>
> "By all the truths of tradition, by all the precedents in history, by all the accustomed wisdom of the world, the blood of this man in Butte, this hero of the grandest fight in the greatest cause known to man, has not been spilled in vain."

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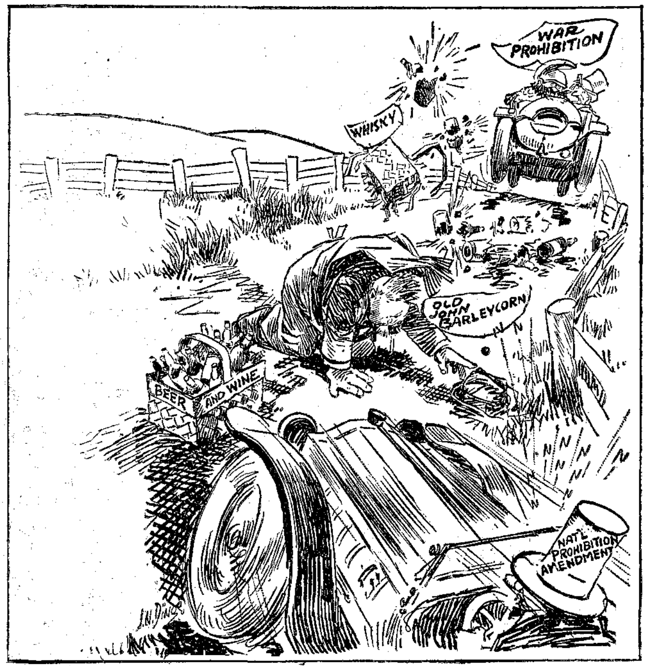
PROHIBITIONIST "HELP" IN WAR

WHILE THE RESTRICTIONS PLACED upon the liquor traffic in England and Russia were hailed by our press as earnests of greater effectiveness in the prosecution of the war, there are editorial observers who see in the Senate's passage of the Sheppard resolution a serious menace to our own war-time morale and efficiency. For this resolution, adopted in the Senate by a vote of 65 to 20, and shelved in the House until the regular session in December, provides for the submission to the States of an amendment to the national Constitution forbidding the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors in the United States. "If the House approves the Senate proposition, as it likely will when a vote is taken," says the Columbus *Dispatch*, "we shall have a series of great prohibition campaigns throughout the country—the Armageddon of booze, if you please." Thus there will be engendered, the Dallas *News* predicts, "the animosities of a social warfare," and "a nation which is engaged in a military warfare of the magnitude and moment of the one we are engaged in has reason to fear the consequences of a social warfare." Colonel Henry Watterson's Louisville *Courier-Journal* is also convinced that the Senate's course tends to weaken the nation for war, and it foresees the nation rent by a "six years' orgy of passion and contention." We have hardly begun an enterprise requiring our utmost resources and sacrifices, remarks the New York *Times*, when the Senate asks us to "fritter away our time in futile discussion, to turn the country into a debating club, to divide and distract the public mind, which should be, and must be, concentrated on the war." Speaking for New Jersey, the Newark *News* suggests that perhaps the most thoroughly sensible thing to be done with the prohibition amendment, which must be ratified by the State legislature, would be to take full advantage of the six-year clause in the resolution and defer consideration of it until after the war. This would be a patriotic course "to avoid the possibility of spiritual disunion," which the intense personal feeling concerning the liquor question would almost certainly create, "especially in those industrial districts where a continuous and steady operation is vitally necessary for the conduct of the war." And this journal adds: "We do not think that we exaggerate to say that there are sections where the prohibition issue as a political matter would submerge entirely the question of the war."



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LOOK OUT, MISTER! HERE COMES ANOTHER!

—Darling in the New York *Tribune*.

On the other hand, the Indianapolis *News* thinks that "many Senators were influenced by a strong desire to clear the decks for such measures as the food bill and other war-measures into which the prohibition question might have entered," and the Baltimore *Sun* agrees that "for war-reasons it is wise to remove this question from the forum of Congressional discussion and allow it to come up on its merits in the various States of the Union." Of striking interest is the novelty of the provision in the resolution which requires that the necessary three-quarters votes of the States must be taken within six years, otherwise the resolution becomes inoperative. This provision raises the question of the constitutionality of the resolution in some minds, and the Springfield *Republican* calls it "a rather fine point." The Board of Temperance bulletin of the Methodist Episcopal Church (Washington) calls the six-year provision "revolutionary" and predicts that it will probably be subjected to "very close scrutiny" in the House. The press remind us that the resolution does not require the signature of the President if passed by the House, as it is a joint product of Senate and House conferees. If the House accepts it, the resolution has the effect of a law. As quoted in news dispatches, it reads in part:

> "Section 1—The manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territories subject to the jurisdiction thereof, for beverage purposes, is hereby prohibited.
>
> "Section 2—This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within six years from the date of the submission thereof to the States by the Congress.
>
> "Section 3—The Congress shall have the power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

The remarkable victory of prohibition in the Senate, says the Chicago *Herald*, was swiftly followed by the equally remarkable decision of the dry leaders not to put the amendment resolution to an immediate vote in the House. The postponement until the regular session of Congress was on its face not an evidence of a lack of prohibition strength, according to this journal, which reminds us that previously the House has been more favorable than the Senate to the cause of the drys. Of the wisdom of the dry leaders' decision to make this "strategic retirement" the antiliquor generals should be the most competent judges, according to *The Herald*, which adds:

> "They may, none the less, recall that the income-tax amendment proclaimed in February, 1913, required only four years for the journey through Congress and the legislatures. The direct election of Senators became a part of the basic law within less than two years after the resolution was adopted by Congress. Prohibition sentiment is at least as active as public opinion upon these earlier questions.
>
> "Twenty-eight of the States, only eight less than the majority needed, already have prohibition of varying degrees of intensity. Numerous others are partially dry. Nineteen of these States have been gained since September 1, 1914. The progress of the movement was never stronger. The six-year provision would therefore seem to be fair. If national prohibition is coming, as now appears inevitable, the issue should be decided as quickly as possible. That is simple justice."

The "last days for booze" are here, says the Kansas City *Star*, which tells us that "the lesson which the war has made plain has been sinking into the national consciousness for years." Drink has been the foe of industry, as it is now known to be the foe of efficiency in the war. The economics of the "booze question" have come to the front and finally forced the issue to a vote in Congress. The comfortable majority over the necessary two-thirds vote by which the Senate passed the Sheppard resolution, says the Pittsburg *Chronicle*, is "most heartening to advocates of the cause," for tho the reform "may be delayed, and indeed its consummation must be a matter of a few years at least, ultimate triumph is practically assured."

NEW BUYERS FOR WAR-NEEDS

DEMANDS FOR THE CREATION of a Ministry of Munitions and a Priority Board and criticisms of the Government's purchasing methods have been answered by the appointment of the new War-Industries Board, which will now, in the New York *Evening Post's* words, "be the real connecting-link between the Government and industry." The change may not "sound particularly important," but the Kansas City *Star* is one of many papers to point out that it actually is, and to the New York *Times* it marks "the beginning of the second phase of the war so far as the task of coordinating the vital industries of the country and placing them at the disposal of the country is concerned." The personnel of the new Board argues well for the success of the plan, in the opinion of these editors. There are seven members: Frank A. Scott, of Cleveland, former head of the General Munitions Board, is chairman, and in association with him are Lieut.-Col. Palmer E. Pierce, of the Army; Rear-Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, of the Navy; Bernard M. Baruch, Robert S. Brookings, Robert S. Lovett, of the Union Pacific, and Hugh Frayne, of the American Federation of Labor. There are two important inside committees, further narrowing authority. Messrs. Baruch, Brookings, and Lovett will serve as a Central Purchasing Commission, with the assistance of Herbert Hoover, when foodstuffs are concerned; and Judge Lovett is to have charge of the very important matter of "priority," to determine the order in which Government contracts shall be filled. The official announcement of the appointment of the Board thus outlines its duties and justifies its existence:

"The Board will act as a clearing-house for the war-industry needs of the Government, determine the most effective ways of meeting them, and the best means and methods of increasing production, including the creation or extension of industries demanded by the emergency, the sequence and relative urgency of the needs of the different Government services, and consider price factors and, in the first instance, the industrial and labor aspects of problems involved and the general questions affecting the purchase of commodities. . . . . . .

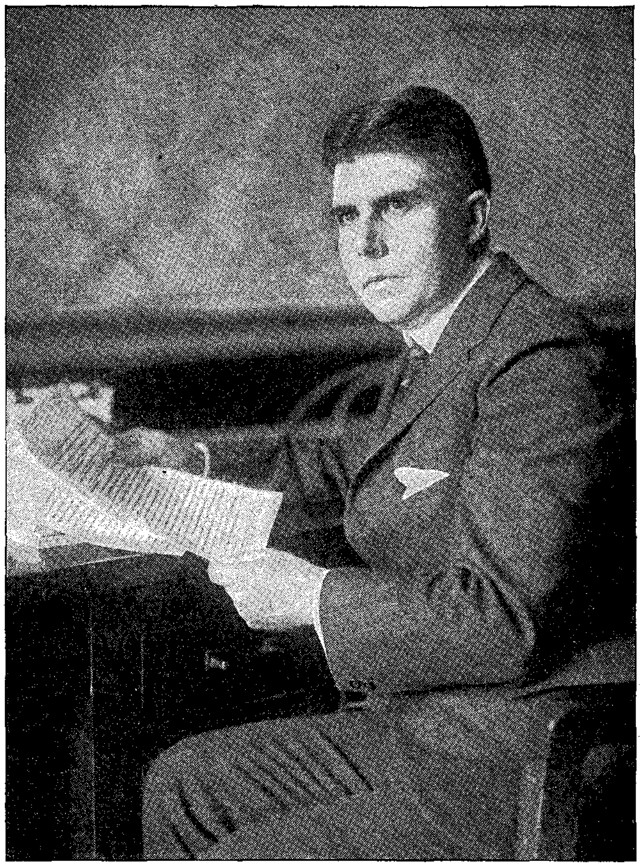
"The purpose of this action is to expedite the work of the Government, to furnish needed assistance to the departments engaged in making war-purchases, to devolve clearly and definitely the important tasks indicated upon direct representatives of the Government not interested in commercial and industrial activities with which they will be called upon to deal, and to make clear that there is total dissociation of industrial committees from the actual arrangement of purchases on behalf of the Government. It will lodge responsibility for effective action as definitely as is possible under existing laws. It does not minimize or dispense with the splendid service which representatives of industry and labor have so unselfishly placed at the disposal of the Government."

It is emphasized in this statement that the Council of National Defense and the Advisory Commission will continue unchanged, tho some editors believe that so many of their functions will be taken over by the new body that they must hereafter play a less important part in war-work. A writer in the New York *Times* points out that criticisms in Congress and elsewhere directed against the Council of National Defense, its Advisory Committee, and the Munitions Board are now answered, for—

"The chief criticism was that volunteer workers in the war-service of the Government were, in effect, buying from themselves as producers and selling to themselves as agents of the Government. The fact that they had no power to buy or to fix prices, but only to recommend where things might be bought and to suggest prices, was generally lost sight of in this criticism, and the exprest fear of graft was altogether groundless. But now even the appearance of the possibility of graft has been done away with by the scrapping of the old Munitions Board and the creation of the new Board of War-Industries. . . . . . .

"Another improvement is in the greater power of the new Board in recommending prices."

Mr. Scott, the chairman of the new Board, describes it in *The Times*, as presenting "a point of insulation that prevents any possible current of personal or selfish interest from flowing into the department charged with doing the buying." The old Board did its work and met the emergencies of the first days of the war, but it was "cumbersome," whereas under the new arrangement there is "compactness combined with authority and entire freedom from even the appearance of possibility of exploiting the Government for private gain." Mr. Scott adds:



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OUR "MINISTER OF MUNITIONS."

Mr. Frank A. Scott is the chairman of the new War-Industries Board, which buys the Government war-supplies and does work corresponding to that of the Munitions Ministries of Britain and France.

"Such a body as the old Board was intended to be, and as the new one bids fair to be, is absolutely essential for coordinating our industries and putting them behind our military forces in the most effective manner. Furthermore, it is one of the chief duties of such an organization not only to obtain the available supply on the best terms, but to develop greater supply for which there is present lack of producing facilities.

"As an illustration of what I mean by developing existing industries up to war-requirements, we will take a manufacturer with a forge who has never made gun-forgings, but who has the facilities to do so. That manufacturer must be persuaded to devote his plant to serving the country's new need. And so on through all forms of industry from which war-supplies are obtained."

In a statement given to the press, Judge Lovett announces that the Board will carry out the President's policy to the end "that in the purchase of war-materials in this country our Allies shall be charged no more than our own Government has to pay." As he explains:

"Guns and ammunition employed against our enemy are for our benefit as much when used by our Allies as when used by our own men; and it is obviously unjust to require our Allies when fighting our battle to pay our own people more than our own Government pays for the materials necessary to carry on the war. . . . . . .

"In fixing the prices to be paid by the Governments we shall allow a reasonable profit, but shall deny the extortion now exacted for many commodities of prime necessity."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THE thing that most conscientious objectors object to is being shot.—*Macon Telegraph.*

GERMANY is entirely willing to make another peace if somebody will kindly furnish the scrap of paper.—*Boston Transcript.*

"KAISER Scoffs at Part United States Will Play in the World-War."—Headline. Perhaps he reads *The Congressional Record.*—*Chicago Tribune.*

A CANADIAN statesman calls for a "thorough ventilation" of conditions in the Dominion. Perhaps it will be done by the draft.—*Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.*

MIGHT we not get a little more action out of Congress if we declared our main war-aim to be the abolishment of beer-drinking in Germany?—*Chicago Tribune.*

BY virtue of being Chairman of the Red-Cross General Committee, William H. Taft is made a Major-General. Oyster Bay papers, please copy.—*New York World.*

THO they hate us more, the Germans really respect us more, now that we are belligerent, than when we were neutrals too proud to fight.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

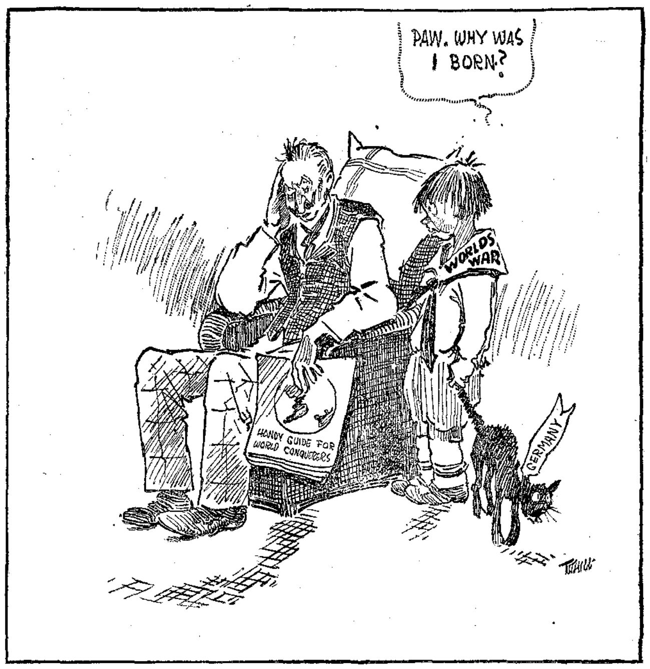
THE American pacifists are the only persons in the history of the world who prefer to have a war fought on their own territory instead of on the other fellow's.—*Boston Transcript.*

THE Fatherland is enacting the rôle of the persistent small boy with his hand in the sugar-bowl. He can not get his hand out without releasing the lumps of sugar that he has grabbed.—*Chicago Daily News.*

IT begins to look as tho the only thing that would bring $2 wheat and the five-cent loaf of bread together is this elastic currency the financiers are always talking about.—*Boston Transcript.*

A NUMBER of Iowa pacifists became angry at a lawyer who caused the arrest of one of their number, and tried to lynch him. The pacifist appears to be willing enough to fight anybody except Germans.—*Kansas City Star.*

THE first American contingent landed, censorially speaking, at "A French Port," the second at "A European Port," while the third, no doubt, will manage to arrive at "An Eastern Hemisphere Port."—*Indianapolis News.*


PAW. WHY WAS I BORN?
WORLDS WAR
HANDY GUIDE FOR WORLD CONQUERORS
GERMANY
Tuthill

THREE YEARS OLD AND LEARNING TO TALK.

—Tuthill in the St. Louis *Star.*

GERMANY thus far has stood strongly for annexations and indemnities without peace.—*Chicago Daily News.*

IN the great game now being contested in Flanders rain-checks play an important part.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

RUSSIA'S salvation seems to lie only in some way to keep Kerensky on all fronts and in Petrograd at the same time.—*Wichita Eagle.*

A SPEAKER in the Reichstag bewails the fact that German soldiers have been "cheated out of victory" by the number and strength of the Allies.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

IN connection with the new German advance in Russia, it is well to recall that Napoleon reached Moscow without conquering Russia.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

HAVING collected 10,000 volumes on the war in all languages, the Kaiser should be sentenced to spend the rest of his life reading them.—*Springfield Republican.*

DRAFT-OBJECTORS in Oklahoma seem to be awakening to the fact that resisting the Government is about as hazardous an occupation as enlisting.—*New York World.*

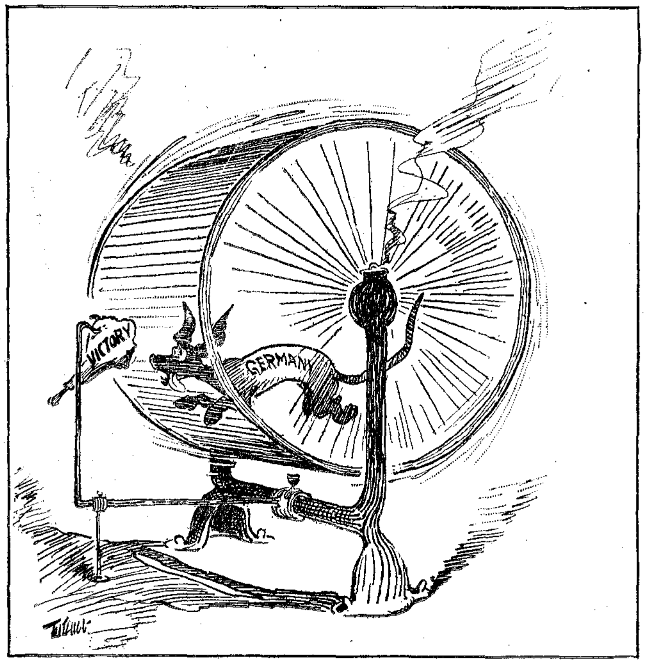
DOUBTLESS he has heard that there is many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip, but it seems difficult to convince the Kaiser that his cup has already slipt.—*Kansas City Star.*

GOVERNOR FERGUSON, of Texas, who has been indicted, and now faces impeachment, has just announced his candidacy for another term. It seems to be all over but the inauguration.—*Boston Transcript.*

IF frightfulness were ever to try an air-raid on Boston, it is gratifying to remember that we could secure one effective reprisal simply by hoisting a Red-Cross flag over the Germanic Museum at Harvard.—*Boston Transcript.*

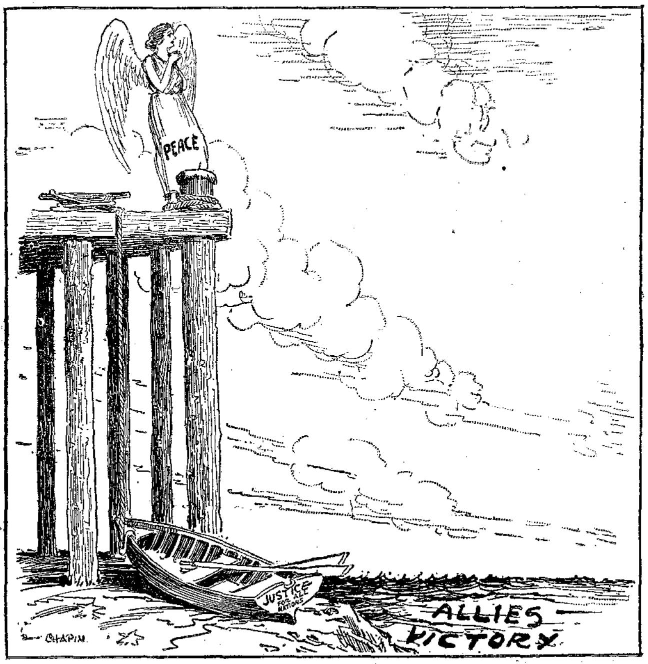
BETHMANN-HOLLWEG, like his successor, as chancellor, also talked peace. This was in December, 1916, and he afterward admitted that he talked peace to gain time to build more submarines.—*Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.*

REVELATION of the fact that Germany had possession of Austria's *ultimatum* to Servia fourteen hours before it was delivered is interesting as showing that Germany knew fourteen hours earlier than she has hitherto admitted that the war was to be forced upon her.—*Chicago Tribune.*



THE GERMAN WAR-MACHINE.

—Tuthill in the St. Louis *Star.*



WAITING FOR THE RISING TIDE.

—Chapin in the St. Louis *Republic.*

HOPES DEFERRED.

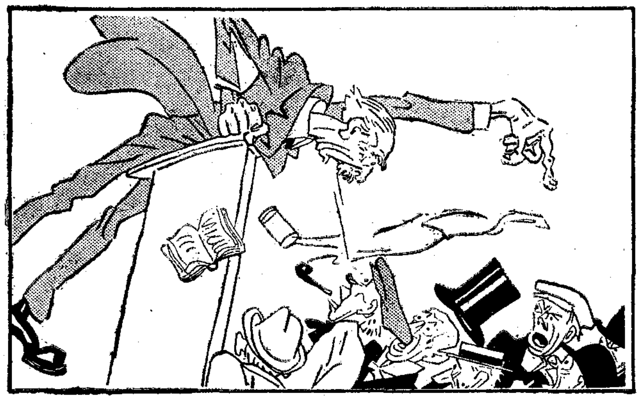
FOREIGN - COMMENT

LLOYD GEORGE SEES VICTORY NEAR

THE FIERY ELOQUENCE of the little Welshman who to-day rules Great Britain has seldom been better displayed than in his speech at Queen's Hall, London, on the occasion of the third anniversary of Britain's entrance into the war. He tells us that victory is near at hand and that until it comes the Entente will consider no peace-offer from the enemy until their statesmen learn to substitute "restitution" for "annexation" and "reparation" for "indemnities." On the nearness of victory he is reported by the London *Daily Chronicle* as saying:

"The nation as a whole makes war, and the sacrifices are pretty evenly divided among all classes. The nation as a whole must make peace. As it is a common sacrifice, it must also be a common settlement.

"No one in Great Britain, France, Italy, and Russia, or even in Germany and Austria, has any idea how near we are to-day to the summit of our hope."



TRUTHFUL LLOYD GEORGE.

THE DISCONTENTED ENGLISHMAN—"You have deluded us with false hopes as to the power of starvation."

LLOYD GEORGE—"Rubbish! Am I not right? Are you not hungry?"

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

Defining the aims of the Entente and the objects of the struggle, the Prime Minister said:

"What are the Allies fighting for? They are fighting to defeat the most dangerous conspiracy ever plotted against the liberty of nations. The meeting of the representatives of the Central Powers on July 5, 1914, when the train for war was fired, was one of the most sinister episodes in the story of human brigandage.

"What would have happened if Great Britain had not entered the war?

"What kind of peace would they have had then? It would not have been a peace; it would have been a conquest, a subjugation of Europe. Europe would have been placed in servitude to a great dominating Power; there would have been many nations, but one great Power. The indemnity might have taken the form of the surrender of navies, and Europe would have been at the mercy of the worst elements of that dominating Power.

"The Allied Powers at the first moment felt instinctively that a great menace to human liberty had appeared on the horizon, and they accepted the challenge. America saw it and joined us. That is what the Germans have been striving against for three years, and not without success.

"We have checked the ambitions of Germany. The nations of the world have been climbing painfully the steps that led to national independence and self-respect. France and Great Britain reached the platform long ago, and then came a great Power to thrust the nations back to the old, dark servitude. That is what we have been fighting three years."

Had Britain and America kept out of the struggle, says Mr. Lloyd George, this would have happened:

"Europe would have been at the mercy of a cruel military Power. Russia would have disintegrated sooner. France would have fought bravely, but might have been overwhelmed.

"What would have happened in America? The Monroe Doctrine would have been treated like any other scrap of paper. It is a doctrine to which Germany never will subscribe—not that the fact that she has not appended her signature makes any difference. But we know her ambitions in South America. Not a year after the termination of this peace would have elapsed before she would have started realizing those ambitions, and America would have been helpless."

The Celtic Prime-Minister appears to have the faculty of rousing uncontrollable rage in the breasts of German editors. For example, when in a recent speech he struck a similar note, the Essen *Rheinisch-Westfälische Zeitung* almost exhausted its stock of adjectives:

"Mr. Lloyd George is becoming narrow-minded, calm, malicious, and mean, but not more dangerous. He resorts to the most abject means if he feels that the desired effect is lacking, and becomes cooler and quieter and speaks of the indemnities which we shall pay to Belgium. Indemnities, indeed, are a most important weapon, and we must have *them* in order to protect ourselves in future against highwaymen and mad Frenchmen; therefore, we shall keep in our hands what we hold until the other side agrees to the indemnities and the peace which we will dictate. What the German people has in mind you, Mr. Lloyd George, know beyond the Channel—namely, to hold on until victory is gained, until you are on your knees before us; then you will have to accept fully the conditions of the German people."

The *Kölnische Zeitung* remarked that Mr. Lloyd George is deceived if he thinks Germany wants or needs peace:

"If Mr. Lloyd George really reckons upon the weak and those persons who want peace at any price to fall into his snare, then he will greatly mistake the German character. The times have made us hard, and just as our Army has accomplished unparalleled deeds, so our population at home will rather endure privations and distress than agree to a premature peace on the lines laid down by Mr. Lloyd George."

Discussing the Queen's Hall speech in the Berlin *Deutsche Tageszeitung*, Count zu Reventlow says:

"He uses strong words in speaking of weakened German nerves. He wants to teach the Kaiser the pronunciation of the word 'restitution'—of course, in the English sense, which is synonymous with the restitution of English domination over Belgium. The conquest of Belgium by English arms has failed, and that is why the Premier now tries to reconquer it with his mouth. He prefers that as the safer method. But we need not bother about this. We have but one aim—the security of our frontiers—which can only be achieved by victory."

The Vienna *Neue Freie Presse* quotes a "leading diplomat in Berlin" who thinks that any peace-talk in Germany encourages Mr. Lloyd George, and he would therefore suppress it. He said:

"It is perhaps time to call a halt to peace-discussions. Our military positions are such that we can wait quietly until the enemy shows himself inclined to take into account our repeatedly and unequivocally exprest readiness for peace. The increasing results of our submarine warfare justify the hope that it will attain its object. The people of the Central Powers can certainly go through a fourth war-winter. Whether the people of the Entente countries have the same security is questionable. Their Governments are playing a dangerous game when they reckon on an end to the war this summer or autumn. Germany, who wishes and is prepared for peace, arms herself for a continuance of the war, as the foe will have nothing else."

OUR "ABSURD ARMY!"

A BLANK REFUSAL to believe that America is serious is found in the German press, and, despite the fact that on August 6, before those drafted had been called, we had a fighting force of over 800,000 men, the German papers confidently announce that American troops on the Western front is a myth and that our "absurd army is a bluff," as the *Hamburger Fremdenblatt* puts it. Equally convinced of the bluff theory is the Berlin *Vossische Zeitung*, which writes:

> "Don't let us be bluffed. Time and again throughout the war our enemies have attempted, through bluff of some kind or other, to depress the spirits of our people here at home, when they discovered the impossibility of shattering the strength and confidence of our heroes in the trenches. Every time the Allies have suffered a defeat and were panting for breath they opened their mouths twice as wide and invented a new bluff. Sometimes they resorted to sheer lies and slander; at other times some new sort of bogy would be conjured up for our terror. The very latest bluff is British and French news about the impending appearance of American troops. After having filtered through the press of Scandinavia, Switzerland, and Holland, this 'news' has even been smuggled into German newspapers. The only incomprehensible thing is that it is published without comment, and even taken seriously!
>
> "Thus we read, for instance, that American medical units have arrived in Bordeaux, and that by autumn 125,000 troops, or five American divisions, are to be dispatched to Europe. A few days later we are informed that General Pershing has reached France with 9,000 men for training purposes, and now comes Swiss news, via Scandinavia, that the arrival of 70,000 Americans is imminent! Now, even the Americans aren't quite such hustlers as all this. So keep your head, German Michael, and don't be bluffed!"

"Aunty Voss," as the Berliners affectionately call this somewhat old-maidish organ, goes on to argue that if we can raise the men we can't train them, and we can't send them to Europe to be trained, because "our vigilant *U*-boats" would sink them all, and even those who escaped could not be fed—so scarce are supplies with the Entente. "Aunty Voss" reluctantly admits that it is within the bounds of possibility that our "Sammies" might turn up in 1918; but then, she argues, it will, of course, be too late:

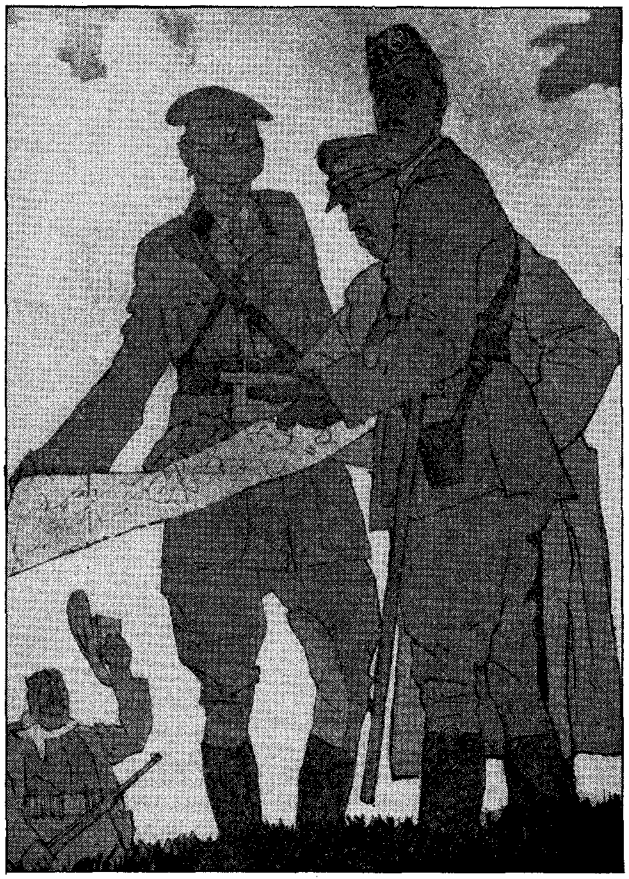
> "Taking one consideration with another, we can only repeat the admonition at the beginning of this article: 'Don't let yourself be bluffed, dear reader!' Tales about huge American armies on the Western front are invented only to frighten you! The two hundred American nurses and doctors who have come to France will not bring about an Allied victory. Pershing's nine thousand men will not be put into the fighting line, and battle-worthy American troops will certainly not take the field under the Stars and Stripes in 1917. If they do, as I have said, it will only be to serve the purpose of cannon-fodder in the ranks of our other enemies.
>
> "We do not need to concern ourselves to-day with what may be sent over later. We can, however, hope that the American Army, which can undoubtedly by the spring of 1918—but under no circumstances sooner—intervene in the great struggle of the European nations, will do so when it is too late."

The plain-spoken editor of the *Berliner Tageblatt* rebukes the Prussian militarists who thus belittle our efforts, and remarks:

> "When we hear of the flowers with which Pershing and his men were pelted in the boulevards, we may say, if we like, that their reception savors of comic opera. But let us remember this—that it is an operatic interval which impels the French to hold out in their terrible tragedy."

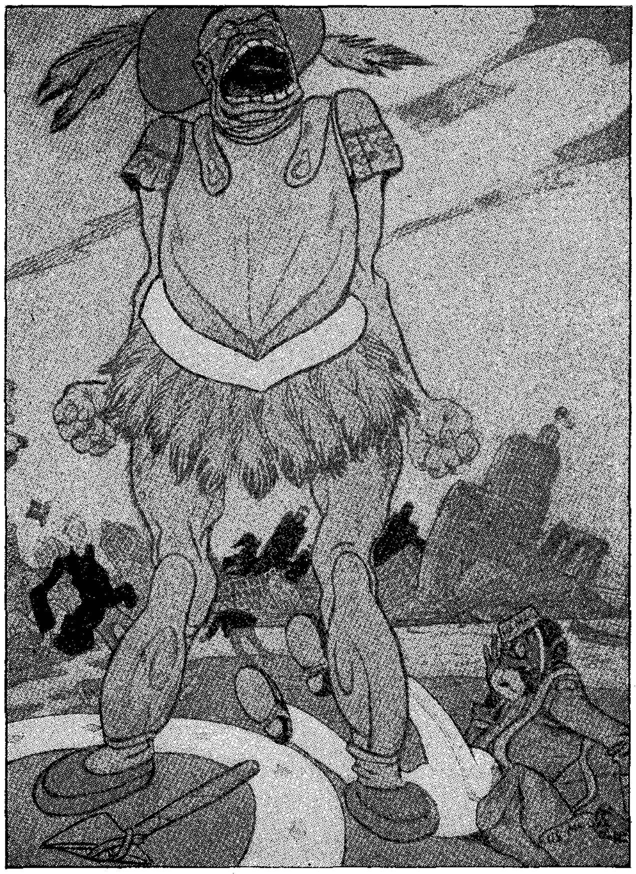
That once sober and reliable organ, the semiofficial *Kölnische Zeitung*, now permits itself bursts of anger that it would formerly have characterized as "unseemly" in a news organ. The latest is against America for daring to "meddle in Europe," and it demands a "Monroe Doctrine for Europe." In a not too complimentary paragraph it remarks:

> "Just as little as we have a right to deny America a voice in general world politics, so must we energetically refuse to allow her



POOR TEDDY!

TEDDY—"When will you require my services?"
ENTENTE—"When we need a comedian."
—*Simplicissimus* (Munich).



THE ROAR OF THE AMERICAN WAR-GOD.

Kept entirely for home-consumption.
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

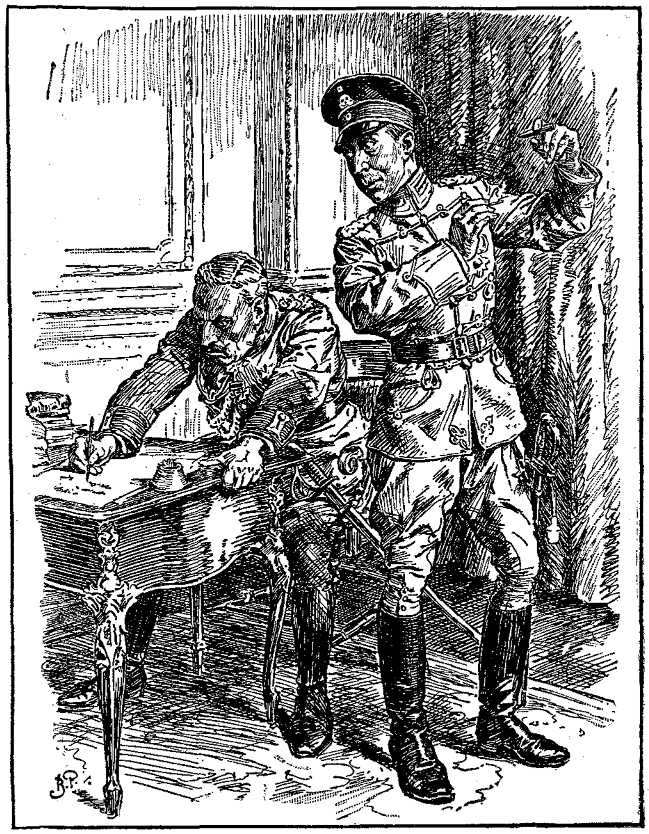
HE ONCE REVIEWED THE GERMAN ARMY! BUT TO-DAY ——!

any voice in Continental European affairs. America's historic foundation law, the Monroe Doctrine, has maintained for nearly a hundred years the right of existence of the nations in the New World, enabling them to repulse unhesitatingly any assault by world Powers. Should, then, the old cultural powers of Continental Europe, which have been responsible for all the political development of the last hundred years, suffer the American upstart to interfere with and decide the history of Europe according to her view-point, and, what is more to the point, according to her advantage?"

CAILLAUX AGAIN ACTIVE

A NEWSPAPER FEUD has revealed the renewed activities of perhaps the greatest financial genius in France, Mr. Joseph Caillaux, who is, none the less, in the opinion of his adversaries, one of the most sinister figures on the French political stage. It has been freely stated in the London *Times*—many months ago—that Caillaux was in Italy intriguing for a peace in the German interest, and the charge that this once all-powerful figure behind the scenes in France is actively pro-German seems borne out when we find the Budapest *Az Est* saying of him that "the future is Caillaux's," while the strongly pro-German *Berner Tagblatt* hails him as "the savior who is to overcome the powerful Camorra of the Jingoes." His latest activity, we are informed, is a subtle preparation of the French mind for his return to power by the establishment of a chain of newspapers. The London *Outlook* tells us of one of them:

"*Les Nations* is the title of a new weekly review which has made its first appearance in Paris. It is understood to be (like the new Parisian daily, *Le Soir*) under the august patronage of Mr. Caillaux. The first issue contained an article in English by Mr. H. W. Massingham—'The Task of *Les Nations*.' Mr. Massingham wrote that 'It is with profound joy that English Liberals and Democrats greet the birth of this journal, created to advance the ideas of liberalism and democracy.' . . . Mr. Massingham is always greeting something with 'profound joy'—be it a revolution or a newspaper. Mr. Massingham is generally parsimonious with his facts, otherwise he would have written that *Les Nations* was 'created to advance the ideas of' Mr. Caillaux."



A WORD OF ILL OMEN.

CROWN PRINCE (to Kaiser, drafting his next speech)—"For Gott's sake, Father, be careful this time, and don't call the American Army 'contemptible.'"

—*Punch* (London).

A further history of journalistic activity in France is told by the *Journal de Genève:*

"A new paper, entitled *Le Pays*, has recently appeared. Coming forward with a remarkable list of collaborators, it did not lack a certain attractiveness, and aimed at winning the educated public. Its program, which is democratic in tendency, is put forward in terms open to divers interpretations. Owing to the first attacks upon it, certain of its collaborators, such as Mr. Ernest Lavisse and Mr. Victor Bérard, announced that they had embarked by mistake on this stately vessel.

"Soon afterward, several papers started a lively campaign against it. The most virulent was the *Victoire* (the former *Guerre Sociale*), where 'Lysis' opened fire and was soon followed by its editor, Mr. Gustave Hervé. They maintain that while cleverly securing the collaboration of writers who inspire confidence and whose patriotism is certain, this journal, by endless small notes, and by its systematic method of presenting events in a certain light, tends to discourage opinion, and tries to turn feeling more or less toward the idea of a peace of exhaustion and compromise."

The object of the attacks was to find the "hidden hand," says the Geneva organ:

"In reality, what preoccupies those who have started this discussion with *Le Pays* is to know whether its real inspirer is Mr. Caillaux. Mr. Hervé has put this question direct. He received an answer in a way which is not very conclusive, that the paper was not founded by Mr. Caillaux, but that Mr. Caillaux has a most lively sympathy for it.

"We have no doubt what exactly may be the ideas and projects of the ex-Premier, who has made no public declaration for three years past. It has been said that, counting on what might be called a policy of usury, he flattered himself that he would one day be the indispensable man whom events imposed upon France. These are ambitions of which it is difficult to have a precise view, because the only source of information are the stories that circulate. Last winter *The Times*, which is obviously not among his friends, attacked him with a certain violence on the occasion of his journey to Italy, where, according to the English journal, he only associated with the neutralists. Mr. Caillaux replied, with no less virulence, by a *démenti*.

"On the other hand, he has been credited, if not with the paternity, at any rate with the inspiration, of certain organs, such as the *Bonnet Rouge*, the *Pays*, the *Agence Républicaine d'Informations*, etc., which appear to have common tendencies, tho appearing under different forms, in order to reach different publics. Finally, the papers have announced the formation of a *Ligue Républicaine*, destined to work especially in parliamentary circles; and of this he would appear to be more or less the creator.

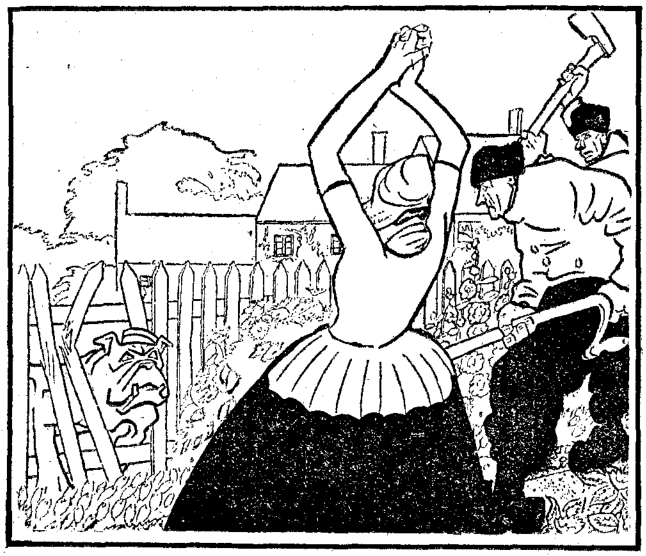
"This doubtless explains the passion which inspires the polemics regarding *Le Pays*. In times such as these, what makes discussions of this kind somewhat obscure is that the blows exchanged between the players are often aimed at higher game. It would be wrong to exaggerate their importance. If after three years of war certain old habits regain the upper hand, and if our polemics are more violent than at the outset, they are tame, indeed, compared with those which sometimes center round the person of the Chancellor or the aims of the war in the German press. They are, perhaps, above all the sign of a vigorous patriotism which is alarmed at what it rightly or wrongly regards as a campaign of weakness."

The recent appearance in the French Chamber of Mr. Caillaux, for the first time since the war began, is hailed as an evil omen by many French papers, while that brilliant weekly, the London *New Europe*, tells us that the political resurrection of Joseph Caillaux would be an unmitigated misfortune. It says:

"Newspapers and politicians which, like *Le Pays* and Mr. Caillaux, aim at destroying that *union sacrée* which has upheld France in her great trial, at reviving the vile and moribund strife of clerical and anticlerical, and at sapping the idealism of the nation by a thousand subtle suggestions and whispers of despair, are the enemies alike of France and of the new and democratic Europe of our dreams. We say unreservedly that Mr. Caillaux's return to power would be a disaster to Europe, which every friend of the Grand Alliance must strive to prevent."

HOLLAND'S MENACED NEUTRALITY

A PROFOUND CONVICTION exists, we are told, in Germany that Great Britain will sooner or later violate the neutrality of Holland in an effort to turn the flank of the German Army on the Western front. English editors retort that the "wish is father to the thought," and that the Germans are casting about for an excuse to overrun Holland and thus gain the mouths of the Rhine and also the entrance to the Scheldt, thus freeing Antwerp, which, as a port, has so far been of little use to Germany, as entrance to it lies through Dutch waters. As an example of the sort of thing that is written on the "Dutch Question," we find the Berlin *Vossische Zeitung* remarking:



HOLLAND'S FEAR.

THE ENGLISH BULLDOG.—"Don't screech so! I only wanted to say that I am shocked at your suspicions."

—*Simplicissimus* (Munich).

"As a consequence of wholesale English mine-laying our right wing is almost secure, while the Flemish coast and Holland remain open. In view of the lack of scruple on the part of our enemy and her bullying of small nations, we must consider Holland as belonging to our right flank.

"When in midsummer the enemy sees it is impossible to get a favorable decision on the Western front the scrupleless English will show themselves on the most vulnerable part of our right, and Flanders and Holland are threatened points. Holland's attitude of benevolent neutrality will yet have to face its most serious test in 1917."

In the *Berliner Tageblatt*, General von Ardenne discusses the struggle on the Belgian coast, and while he does not think that Holland is menaced, directly or indirectly, is of the opinion that the British will attempt to turn the German flank by a landing behind the lines in Belgium, and he rather hopes they will do so. He writes:

"This would involve the possibility of threatening the flank of the German front—an advantage which the English and French in all the battles for three years past have in vain striven to obtain. Open to the English Fleet is the coast of Flanders and Holland—but Holland only if the Dutch people and Army were this time to grant the English the way through their country, which a year ago they refused with so much determination and vigor. A change of policy and feeling on the part of the Dutch people, which is justly proud of its independence, is, however, hardly to be expected.

"So there would remain only the coast of Flanders, which is very strongly fortified by the Germans and provided with artillery. The existence of the intention to land is made probable by the recent naval pushes against Zeebrugge and Ostend. They can not be regarded merely as attempts to destroy our submarine bases. But an English landing, even if it were possible to succeed in rapidly silencing the German coast-batteries, would meet the greatest difficulties. Apart from the fact that England will hardly have at her disposal freight-ship space for some 200,000 men, the landing itself would meet the greatest technical obstacles. During the actual landing this army would be exposed, almost defenseless, to German attacks. It would also have to be trained for the war of movement which must immediately follow a successful landing. Quite apart from the threatening of the whole expedition by the German submarines—and this menace is certainly not to be rated low—the causes of failure would accumulate with every step forward. In case of a defeat retirement to the ships would scarcely be so easy for the English as was the retirement from Gallipoli.

"A landing to the east of Holland—for instance, at the mouth of the Ems—could not be attempted by the English without the heaviest sacrifices, because of the large mine-fields which have been laid by England as well as Germany before the East Frisian Islands. They would also find that the German North Sea coasts are as prickly as a hedgehog, which one does well not to grasp unless one has no fear of bloody fingers. After what has been said the hope is fully justified that Germany will ward off the new and furious English attack as successfully as she warded off all its predecessors."

Perhaps the journalist who is most convinced that Holland will be violated by the English is Count zu Reventlow. The Amsterdam *Handelsblad* regarded his utterances as of sufficient importance to interview Lord Derby, the British Minister of War, who assured the *Handelsblad* that there was nothing in the charge. He said:

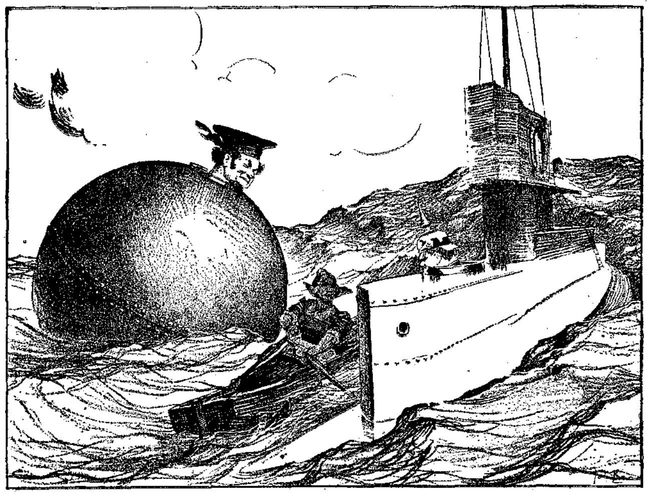
"There is no question of Great Britain trying to strike at Germany through Holland. So long as Holland remains neutral we shall respect her neutrality. . . . . .

"We shall certainly abide by this neutrality. We have no intention of sailing up the Scheldt. Such a plan has never occurred to us, to say nothing of its never having been discust."

Lord Derby then passed the ball to the Germans by saying:

"Utterances such as Count zu Reventlow's are merely the German preparation for a pretext to fall upon Holland. The Dutch must surely know that Germany is a master in the art of intrigue. Your people must ask themselves whether Germany will always respect the neutrality of Holland. We know that Holland is passing through very difficult times, and also how she maintains her neutrality. We understand here fully that she wishes to maintain this neutrality. . . . . . .

"We respect Holland because she maintains her neutrality. I can assure you positively that we shall do nothing to induce Holland to abandon it. No danger threatens Holland from the sea, but danger threatens her from the land. In political circles in Great Britain, and certainly in British military circles, there exists not the slightest feeling of ill will toward Holland. We even hope that our friendly relations will be stronger after the war than they are even now. If there has been any anxiety in Holland on account of German press statements, I can assure you that any such anxiety is unnecessary."

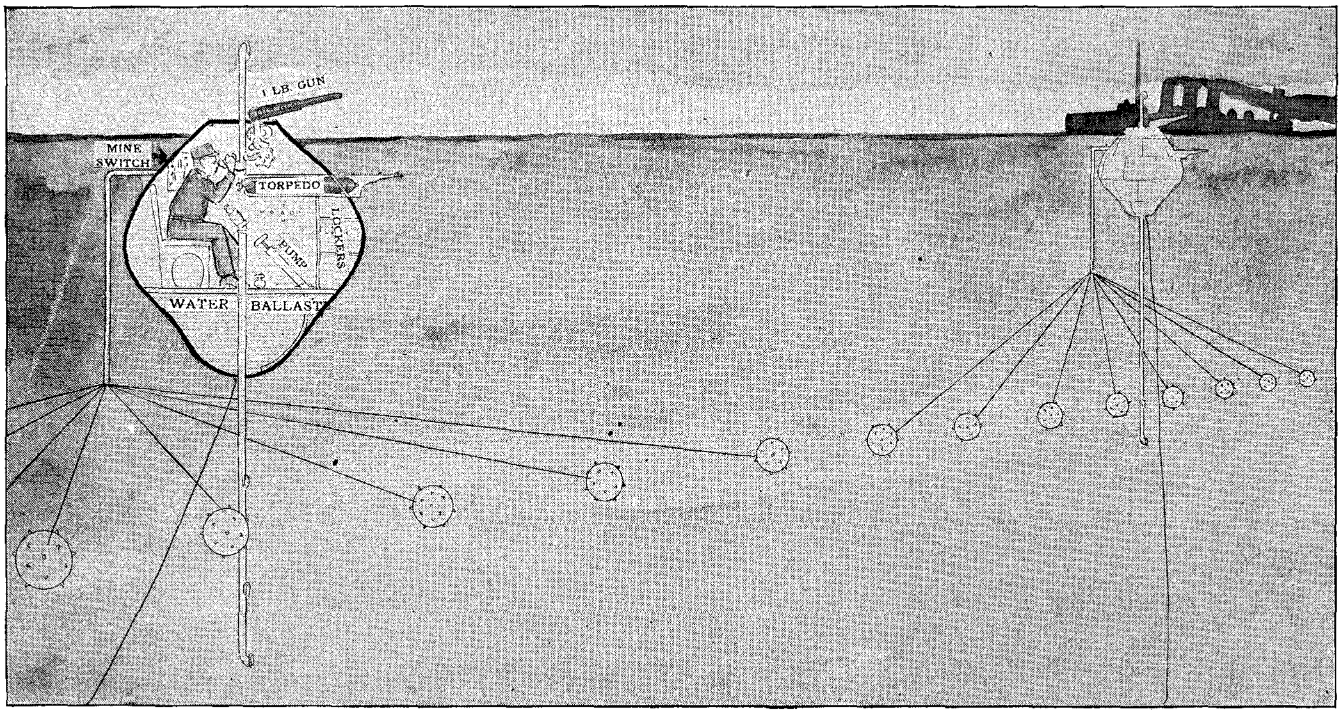


A DUTCH VIEW.

"Our relations with all foreign Powers remain friendly."—Speech from the Dutch throne.

—*De Amsterdammer.*

SCIENCE AND INVENTION



By courtesy of "The Illustrated World," Chicago.

DIAGRAM OF THE PROPOSED TORPEDO-BUOY SYSTEM.

Each buoy has one torpedo-tube of small size, one rapid-fire gun, and a switch for each of from eight to fifteen trinitrotoluol mines.

HOW SHALL WE TRAP THE *U*-BOAT?

THE IDEA OF AN INSOLUBLE mechanical problem is foreign to American genius. We have been accustomed to peg away at such problems until we have worked them out. We have always had plenty of time, and sometimes we have needed it. The *U*-boat problem, however, must be solved now or never. We have scarcely time to think, and if thinking was ever necessary to an inventor, it is so at the present juncture. Anthony M. Rud, who writes on this subject in *The Illustrated World* (Chicago, August), tells us that there have been three general plans suggested and tried for nullifying the work of the German undersea fleet—nets, either with or without explosive accessories; huge "mosquito fleets" and squadrons of destroyers and armed merchantmen; and a combination of these two with a plan for constructing 5,000-ton submarine freighters. He goes on:

"Up to the present moment the first two projects have been worked upon in a small way—with small success.... If Germany continues her operations as successfully in the future as she has done in the past, Great Britain will be starved into submission just as surely as there is a rock at Gibraltar!

"The third plan suggested, that of building an enormous fleet of grain-carrying submarines, probably is sound. If we were preparing for an exigency two years in the future, this might well be worth serious consideration. . . . . . .

"The second idea is a makeshift, pure and simple. Altho six score or more of the undersea pirates have been sunk by Allied 'swatters,' destroyers, and merchantmen since the beginning of the war, Germany has replaced the lost *U*-boats fivefold at least in the same space of time. . . . . . .

"This elimination leaves but the first plan to work upon. In part it is entirely sound, and the remainder suggests another possible solution in the form of an amendment and complement.

"The Straits of Dover have been sealed satisfactorily; this has been demonstrated by the fact that not one single submarine has been seen in the English Channel since the big net was placed. During the first few weeks several German commanders attempted to cut through this obstruction, but the venture proved so fatal in every case that now even the Germans have abandoned it.

"But the net to Norway! This is not in place, altho engineers, under the supervision of the English Government, have experimented on the project.

"The alternative, a closure of Wilhelmshaven, Zeebrugge, the Elbe, and the Baltic, is near to the impossible, because of the distance to be bridged. . . . . . .

"This turns us back to the proposed 250-mile net from the north coast of Scotland to the southernmost point of the western Scandinavian peninsula. From the standpoint of engineers, the construction of a steel-net bomb curtain, consisting of toughened strands of ten-foot mesh, with twenty-pound trinitrotoluol bombs sprinkled plentifully enough up and down the two-hundred-foot depth and vast width to insure the destruction of any inquisitive *U*-boat, is quite simple in reality, tho of course the expense would be gigantic.

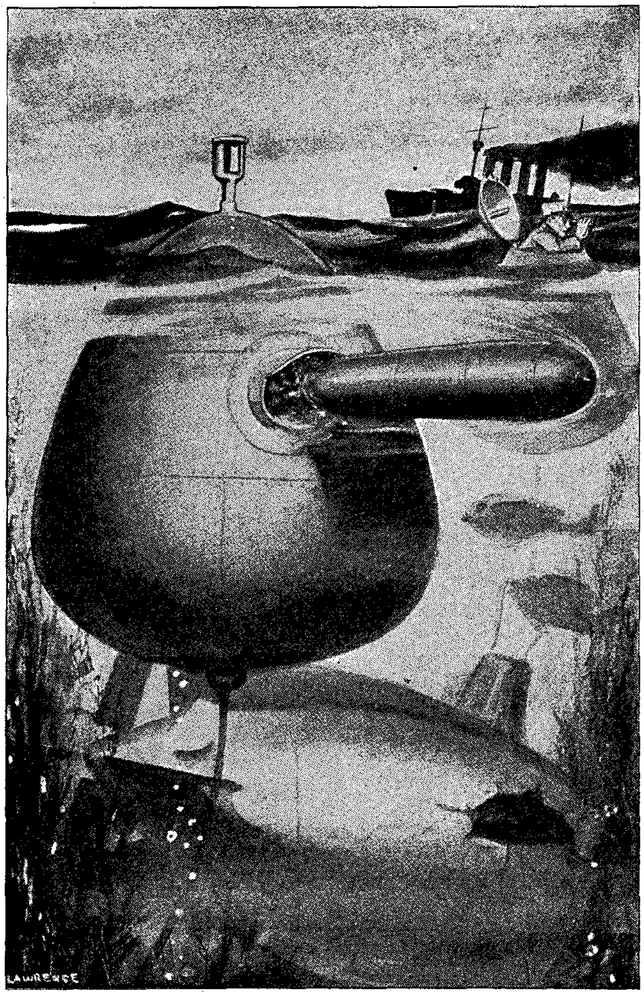
"The rub comes not in the building, but in the maintenance. . . . The stretch of water which intervenes between the two rocky coasts named possesses an unenviable reputation for sudden and violent storms. . . . Then, too, the Germans probably would perfect the wire-cutting contrivance about which they are boasting now. . . . . . .

"One American inventor, out of the hordes who now are working upon the project, has advanced an idea which may have sufficient practical worth to merit its being tried out. This plan is, succinctly stated, instead of the wire and bomb curtain, which would be at the mercy of storms and of German ingenuity, to set a line of buoys across.

"These buoys, spaced two hundred yards apart, would be, in fact, stationary submarines and lookout-posts combined. Each would be a floating steel or iron shell, ovoid or spherical in shape, and large enough to contain just one man as 'crew' and the necessary apparatus. . . . . . .

"The moment a submarine raider was spied, the man in the buoy would judge whether to attempt to destroy the vessel with a torpedo, or to wait until it came near to one of the explosive mines. In the latter case, the lone sea-sentinel would have the choice of fifteen or twenty explosion centers from which to attack his submerged enemy. Because the crushing force of a mine explosion under water creates a disturbance irresistible to the thin plates of a *U*-boat, over a wide horizontal plane and all the way to the surface in a vertical direction, the submarine, once sighted, would have almost no chance of escape.

"Other forces, also, were set in motion at the time the under-water pirate was seen. A distress signal was flashed—heliograph or any other previously determined means would do—along the line of buoys to the place where destroyers and 'swatters' were waiting. Even supposing that the enemy submarine slipt past, the squadron, with its aeroplane assistance, would locate and destroy him."



THE TORPEDO BUOY.

A line of these small machines, placed at intervals of two hundred yards from the southernmost coast of Norway to the nearest point of Scotland, has been suggested by an American inventor as a means of walling-in Germany's submarines.

To establish such a defense as this would require approximately 2,200 buoys and 33,000 bombs, but the expense would probably be less than one-tenth the amount that Germany is putting into submarines. Another plan, already followed with some success, is the "blind-pocket" net, thus described by Mr. Rud:

"A decoy vessel, usually a dummy merchantman, is used. A circle of steel nets, a mile in diameter, is submerged. The mouth is left open. The dummy merchantman cruises about until it is suspected that a submarine is in close chase; then it heads into the circle of nets. Immediately it becomes a certainty that the enemy has fallen into the trap, the mouth of the nets is closed. Then there is no alternative to destruction but instant surrender for the submarine.

"The reason why this does not work on a large scale is because the Germans, whatever else we may say of them, are not lacking in guile. The sight of two or three 'innocent' fishing-smacks cruising about—the net-raisers—is enough to make them very circumspect. Then, too, when finally encircled, it is obvious that the decoy vessel also is caught in the same trap, and is for the moment at the mercy of the sea pirate. Many German vessels thus caught have simply sent the decoys to the bottom first, and then taken their own medicine, which makes the process of destruction of submarines rather costly for the Allies.

"Another idea, which has been featured quite extensively in the United States, but which contains little of practical value, is typical of the wilder plans for protecting the merchantmen themselves. The inventor of this process proposes that each ship carry an apparatus for throwing steel disks—like phonograph records—into the water beside the vessel, at such an astounding rate that the ship is enclosed completely by a thin wall of steel through which a torpedo can not pass without exploding. This is, of course, thoroughly Utopian, as no vessel could afford the expense of using these plates at all times, even were the apparatus proved to be practical, and no ordinary ship can tell with any accuracy—unless protected by aeroplanes—when an under-water attack by a German submarine is about to start.

"Literally thousands of such ideas have been advanced in the past few months, but it is probable that ninety-nine per cent. have not even been tried out, altho doubtless all have received serious consideration. It is probable that the *U*-boat problem will be solved ultimately by the application of old principles, and not by any astounding new invention. The torpedo buoy is such an application, and tho it may not be the best way, it has possibilities."

EXPERT IGNORANCE

WHEN YOU ARE HIRING A SUPERINTENDENT for your hat- or shoe-factory in future, do not look for one who has been making hats or shoes all his life, but get a man who can not tell a hat from a shoe. This would appear to be the advice given by Charles M. Horton in an article on "The Reason for Efficiency 'Experting,'" contributed to *Industrial Management* New York, July). This somewhat paradoxical advice is based on the undoubted fact that familiar things do not impress us, and that an intelligent man to whom certain processes and methods are new and striking may be able to suggest improvements that would not occur to any one else. This is especially the case, Mr. Horton assures us, with the efficiency expert. He should not know anything whatever about the details of the business that he is investigating; when he does become familiar with them, it may well be that his usefulness is past. To illustrate, he speaks in the person of a supposed expert, hired against the will of an old-fashioned board of directors and trying to justify himself. He says:

"You have been manufacturing in a certain fixt way so long that the methods themselves mean nothing to you because they fail to register anything upon your thoughts. On the other hand, they mean everything to a stranger coming into your factories. Take myself. I enter this plant with an eye completely alien to your line and your methods of producing this line; in consequence I see things which you can not but fail to see, owing to your lifelong intimacy with them. It is a natural law. It is a law that holds good everywhere. A new picture on your walls will have no more attraction for you after a time than the finest Corot will for the attendants in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, after the oil is properly hung and lighted and left to the gaze of a more or less unresponsive public. Pound a muscle long enough and it will become insensible to pounding.

"You complain that I know nothing of this branch of industry. That is perfectly true—I know absolutely nothing of this industry. And the point I especially want to make is that I do not wish to know anything about your industry—at least not at first. Rather, in order to prove effective, I must be ignorant of the work. I bank on my ignorance to prove effective in this plant."

The expert in Mr. Horton's tale makes good to such an extent that the converted and delighted board bids him stay permanently at his own salary. Whereupon, we are told, "the true efficiency expert in him revealed himself." Says Mr. Horton:

"He smiled and refused the offer. Later he explained. He said that he was getting to know too much about their plant, and that it was only a matter of a very short time when he would be valueless to them. Of all things! Surely times were changing!

"And they were. And they are—times are indeed changing. View-point and methods in all worldly and spiritual matters are enjoying metamorphosis. Which is good, since all things work for good, altho we sometimes suffer difficulty in seeing it so."

And here are Mr. Horton's views on hiring a boss, exprest through the mouth of the expert of his informing tale:

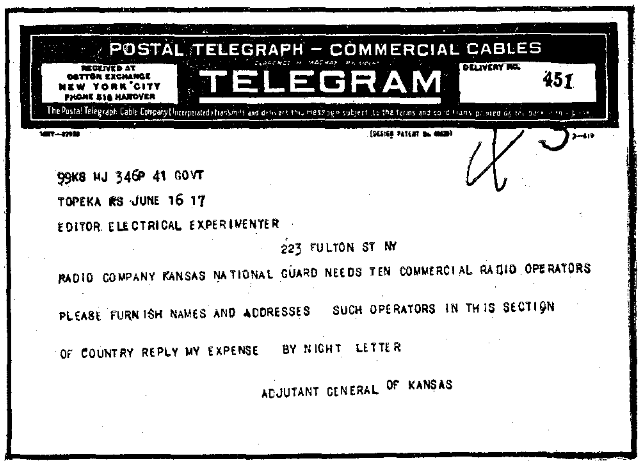
> "Personally, if I were conducting a manufacturing business, and was in need of a superintendent, say, I should give the preference to the applicant who knew nothing whatsoever about my line. That sounds heretic, I know. But so will any progressive idea. The man I should hire to superintend my help would have to have experience as an executive, to be sure—altho there is room for thought in that idea, too; but further than that, except that he must be endowed with the right sort of intelligence, I should not go. Such a man, I firmly believe, would prove better for my organization than would the man who knew a lot about my line and brought to it knowledge of methods of manufacturing in practise in some other plant in the same line. The copyist is the man to be shunned. I have faith in the workings of the creative element in the human organism, even tho for the most part manufacturers to-day have but very little faith in it. It is there, tho, in more or less degree in every unit of humanity. What these units need is opportunity to exercise it. I should give them that opportunity. Most industrial owners to-day do not. Some of them do, tho—as have the big fellows—Carnegie, the pioneer, and Schwab, who understudied the venerable Scot. They gave and give obscure men the opportunity to expand along initiative lines.
>
> "But, as I say, many industrial owners do not. They appear to want to let the other fellow pay for their executive's education and themselves reap the rewards. The rewards, believe me, are small. For it is a well-known fact that it costs more to uneducate an executive out of former ways of doing things and then educate him into your own than it does simply to take him raw and untrained and educate him to your own factory methods. Your own methods may be such as to warrant improvements which can only be brought to them by a free and uncramped mind. Engaging a man deeply schooled in some other man's methods can not but defeat you in your reaching out toward progress of the kind that is lasting."

GERMAN RAILWAYS AS INDEMNITIES.—The seizure and operation of German railway-lines after the war, to secure the Allies' indemnity that Germany might not be able to pay in any other way, have been proposed by an English authority on economics. Says *The Railway Age Gazette* (New York, July 27):

> "The German railways proved one of Germany's strongest weapons in launching the war; they have proved one of her most dependable weapons for carrying on the war. Are they going to prove one of the means for securing peace? The London *Statist* in a recent issue observes that the time has now come when the Allied Governments should begin considering the question of indemnities. The Allies, it believes, should be prepared when peace-negotiations get under way to say what they will or will not allow if Germany represents that she has already incurred liabilities of five billion pounds sterling ($25,000,000,000). There should also be carefully studied and considered, it goes on to observe, what possessions of Germany—railroads, banks, mines, shipping, etc.—it is reasonable to look upon as disposable for the payment of indemnities. 'There is one very important category of properties which ought to be looked upon as available for paying indemnities—and it is the railways. The German Governments, speaking generally, own their railways; and those Governments clearly ought to be made to hand over their railways, even if not a single mile is left to them, to make good all the losses inflicted upon countries like France, Belgium, and Servia.' Think of a modern industrial and commercial nation in these days without its railway-lines! Surely this is a cold-blooded, soulless proposition. But, then, is it so bad, considering the things that Germany has done? 'Nobody who has any regard for human justice, or human prosperity,' says *The Statist*, 'will seriously dispute that all damage done, say, in the occupied provinces of France, in Belgium, in Servia, and so on, ought to be made good to the uttermost farthing. If Germany is allowed to burn down private houses, to massacre the inhabitants, and to kill their cattle, then future German Governments, meditating a war of revenge, will feel that they may safely run the risk. If, on the contrary, every penny that can be taken hold of is used to pay to the uttermost all damage done, future Governments will think twice before they engage in a fresh war of revenge.'"

WORK FOR WIRELESS AMATEURS

AMATEUR OPERATORS of wireless-telegraph plants who are disgruntled because the Government has obliged them to dismantle their apparatus and discontinue its operation are bidden by *The Electrical Experimenter* (New York, August) to be of good cheer. There is to be plenty of work for them if they really want to do it; "the Government is with us, not against us," is the assuring message sent out by the writer to his wireless brethren all over the United States. He writes:



POSTAL TELEGRAPH — COMMERCIAL CABLES

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT

RECEIVED AT
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TELEGRAM

DELIVERY NO. 451

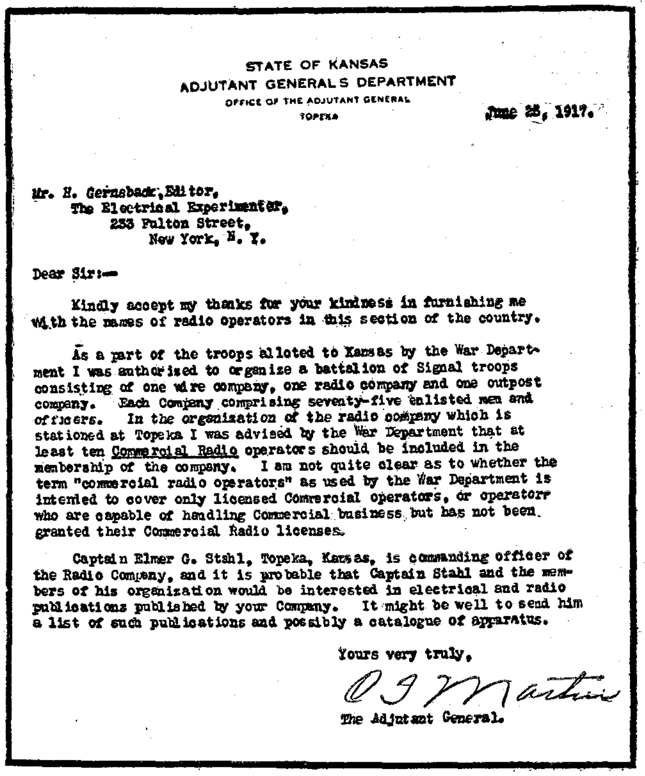
The Postal Telegraph Cable Company (Incorporated) transmits and delivers this message subject to the terms and conditions printed on the back of this blank.

99KS MJ 346P 41 GOVT
TOPEKA KS JUNE 16 17
EDITOR ELECTRICAL EXPERIMENTER
223 FULTON ST NY

RADIO COMPANY KANSAS NATIONAL GUARD NEEDS TEN COMMERCIAL RADIO OPERATORS PLEASE FURNISH NAMES AND ADDRESSES SUCH OPERATORS IN THIS SECTION OF COUNTRY REPLY MY EXPENSE BY NIGHT LETTER

ADJUTANT GENERAL OF KANSAS

> "There are still a few amateurs scattered over the country who fail to comprehend that this nation is now engaged in the most stupendous war the world has ever known.
>
> "Being at war is a mighty serious business and it is not good patriotism for a few thousand disgruntled amateurs to pass judgment upon our Government. Whether we think that the Navy Department acted wisely or not in depriving us of our stations is of small concern to the nation at large. At any rate, the facts are that we can't use our outfits the same as before, and being placed in this position, we must try and make the best of it, as good and law-abiding Americans should do.
>
> "On the other hand, we should show a little more spunk than we have shown during the past three months. It is decidedly un-American to 'chuck up' our hands, and say:
>
> "'Oh, well, what's the use. Wireless is as dead as the dodo. Forget it!'



STATE OF KANSAS
ADJUTANT GENERALS DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
TOPEKA

June 25, 1917.

Mr. H. Gernsback, Editor,
The Electrical Experimenter,
233 Fulton Street,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—

Kindly accept my thanks for your kindness in furnishing me with the names of radio operators in this section of the country.

As a part of the troops alloted to Kansas by the War Department I was authorized to organize a battalion of Signal troops consisting of one wire company, one radio company and one outpost company. Each Company comprising seventy-five enlisted men and officers. In the organization of the radio company which is stationed at Topeka I was advised by the War Department that at least ten Commercial Radio operators should be included in the membership of the company. I am not quite clear as to whether the term "commercial radio operators" as used by the War Department is intended to cover only licensed Commercial operators, or operatorr who are capable of handling Commercial business but has not been granted their Commercial Radio licenses.

Captain Elmer G. Stahl, Topeka, Kansas, is commanding officer of the Radio Company, and it is probable that Captain Stahl and the members of his organization would be interested in electrical and radio publications published by your Company. It might be well to send him a list of such publications and possibly a catalogue of apparatus.

Yours very truly,

O J Martin

The Adjutant General.

"And this is just what a few chicken-hearted amateurs have been doing. Luckily our reports show that their numbers are far from large. Things are beginning to shape themselves nicely. The situation is becoming rapidly better; there is a light gray mist where last month there was nothing but inky darkness. The Navy begins to see that the curbing of Amateur Wireless has proved a boomerang. Operators are becoming scarcer than hen's teeth, and we need countless thousands of good operators. How to get them quick? In Philadelphia the Navy Department a few weeks ago took over a private wireless-school in order to speed things up. As we go to press a Government official calls on us asking for a list of all New York and vicinity Radio Clubs in order to get in touch with them and keep their interest in wireless alive. Reason: The Government needs lots of operators. It will get most of them from the amateur ranks. Yes, perhaps you don't believe it, but the Government is with us now, not against us. . . . . . .

"The telegram and the letter reproduced herewith speak volumes to any amateur who wants to see the light. Amateurs, good amateurs, not hams, are wanted more than ever.

"It's up to you if you prefer the trench to the radio tent behind the lines. You can be heroic and manly in either. Which do you choose? But you must know your business, and if you are a 'ham' now, go to some good radio school, or if you can not do this take a correspondence-school course. Then, again, as a beginner, you can drill at home at little or no cost. There are a number of good instruments with which to learn how to send and how to receive the code. In less than three months you can be an expert in sending and in receiving with an outfit operated right at home. An hour a day suffices. If you have a radio outfit, keep it in good trim, even if you can't connect it to an aerial. After that go to a good radio school and 'brush up.' Also, with a simple buzzer arrangement, you can send yourself messages, using your receiving apparatus, and no aerial. A muffled or silent buzzer alongside of you will send out sufficient waves across the table to be audible in your receiving apparatus. This makes for efficiency, as very careful and sharp tuning is necessary. Besides it is not against the law, and also it keeps you in trim."

WHAT MAKES A DRUNKARD?

THE ANSWER TO THIS QUESTION may seem to be a simple one. Without alcohol we could have no drunkards. But it is not so much the alcohol as the craving for it that causes the trouble. Hundreds of drugs exist that would be far more injurious than alcohol if man were infatuated with them, but he is not. And the craving for alcohol seems to be brought about sometimes by conditions whose connection with it would seem remote indeed. That a blow on the head can make one man a drunkard, or that another could be cured of the drink mania simply by leading an outdoor life, seems surprizing; but such facts only go to show that the moral theory of the causes of drinking, once widely held, must be revised, if it is not to be discarded altogether. If so, remedial efforts based wholly on moral suasion will also have to give place to medical treatment. We quote from an article contributed by Dr. T. D. Crothers, of Hartford, Conn., to the Nashville *Journal of Medicine and Surgery* (June). Says this authority:

"When individual histories of alcoholics and inebriates are studied carefully, and the physiological and psychological causes which dominate life are determined, a new range of forces appear. What was supposed to be the principal cause is often only a symptom of other conditions unknown. When these conditions are removed, the desire for alcohol disappears. The clinical evidence supporting this fact is very extensive.

"A few examples will illustrate this:

"A most exemplary clergyman, a total abstainer, after a blow on the head from a fall, became a most inveterate inebriate, drinking continually and to great excess. After two or three years of the most wretched existence he died and a post-mortem showed a fractured skull and a bone-pressure on the brain.

"An old soldier with a running sore from a necrosis of the fibula was, for a few years, a most incorrigible drunkard, until finally the dead bone was removed and the wound was healed, and he stopt all use of alcohol and lived many years a total abstainer.

"A prominent banker drank at intervals and could abstain only for a brief time, notwithstanding his various efforts. He finally gave up, and went to Colorado and lived out of doors, and made a complete recovery. Here unknown causes were at work, not climatic or any one thing, but something had taken place, and the drink craze died out.

"Another prominent club man who drank to intoxication nearly every night changed his business and moved to a neighboring city, and stopt all use of alcohol. Every effort before this had failed, and this last effort he ascribed to some insignificant cause, but it was evident that other causes existed, unknown to himself, and the removal of these was followed by the subsidence of the drink craze. . . . . . .

"The question of why men drink is a scientific one and can not be studied from a moral or sociological point of view. It is one of facts and their meanings, and a Foundation with expert examiners and appliances to make exhaustive examinations of the victims and studies into this new field of causes is along the line of the highest scientific work of the present.

"The alcoholic evil, with all its diseases and associations, can never be understood, until such exact studies are made, until some exact knowledge is ascertained from the histories of large numbers of persons, showing what physical and psychical causes predispose and lead up to the use of alcohol."

HOW TO WIN SUCCESS

SUCCESS MAY BE WON BY ENTHUSIASM, study, and determination, according to Prof. Elihu Thomson, past president of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and inventor of seven hundred patented devices. A few months ago Professor Thomson was presented with the John Fritz Medal "for achievements in electrical inventions, in electrical engineering, and in industrial development in scientific research." The leading address was by E. W. Rice, Jr., president of the General Electric Company, some of whose words are thus quoted in *Engineering and Contracting* (Chicago, July 4):

"One of the most extraordinary things about his experimental work is its low cost. I am sure that if a prize were to be given for the inventor or engineer who could make a dollar go farthest and produce the greatest results Professor Thomson would have no worthy competitor in this or any other country, and I say this because I have had some experience with other inventors! He seems to possess an almost intuitive insight into nature and her ways, probably because of the quickness and accuracy of his perceptions combined with the most remarkable depth and range of his scientific knowledge, all helped by a marvelously retentive memory. In fact, Professor Thomson, perhaps more than any other inventor since the days of Henry and Faraday, combines in his person profound and accurate scientific knowledge with extraordinary technical skill."

The paper named above goes on to say:

"In a brief response to the tribute that he had received, Professor Thomson said that to young men the road to scientific renown seems long and blocked by many obstacles, but that success may be won by enthusiasm, the habit of constant thought, and the determination to regard difficulties only as stepping-stones to victory.

"Enthusiasm, constant study, and determination are 'the three graces' that characterize the scientific victor, according to Professor Thomson. A few weeks ago we quoted Henry Ford's 'Read a lot, think a lot, work a lot,' as being the practise of the successful business man. In widely different fields and of equally wide differences in training and temperament, Thomson and Ford urge constant study as an essential to success. How many graduates of engineering colleges now entering their professional life are doing so with the determination to read and think a lot? Are they not, for the most part, inclined to regard their graduation as an escape from study? Is there not a prevalent feeling among engineers that personal experience can be made to serve in place of reading the thinking? If so, would it not be wise for every engineer to go frequently to a large engineering library and there measure his personally gained knowledge against the published knowledge of the whole engineering profession? By such a measure, how little every one of us becomes, our personal achievements dwindling to a picayune in the great gold reserve of the world."

ELECTRICITY'S STRIDES IN A YEAR

MANY MIDDLE-AGED PEOPLE remember when the only commercial variety of electricity was that produced by small chemical batteries, and when its use was chiefly for telegraphy, with a few electric bells. The progress in our knowledge and control of this agency—in the means of its production, transmission, and utilization—seems little less than miraculous. It would be only natural to think this growth had nearly reached its limit, but we learn from an interesting report by W. Rawson Collier, printed in *The Municipal Journal* (New York), that this progress has continued through the past year with enormous increase in production, accompanied by a lessening of its cost, and with correspondingly increased use for lighting, heating, cooking, and power. This has been so great that Mr. Collier tells us of instances where some of the large power companies have been unable to furnish service when requested. Generators 50 per cent. larger than those in use a year ago are now under construction, and there have been corresponding developments in condensers, boilers, and furnaces. Surprizing economies are secured by the use of these large units, so that the cost per unit of capacity of an electric power-station to-day is about one-third of similar costs fifteen years ago, and, in addition to the reduction in investment costs, it has been found possible, in a great many cases, to install these large units in the same space occupied by older and smaller ones. Reductions in price would seem to be the logical corollary. Mr. Collier notes that "the more general use of the nitrogen-filled incandescent lamp, not only for residence and commercial lighting but also for street illumination, has been most marked during the year just passed," with the happy result that "many central stations that a few years ago faced the necessity of purchasing additional equipment in the shape of boilers, engines, and generators have been able to tide over this condition and take on additional service without the necessity of spending more money for generating-equipment." Furthermore:

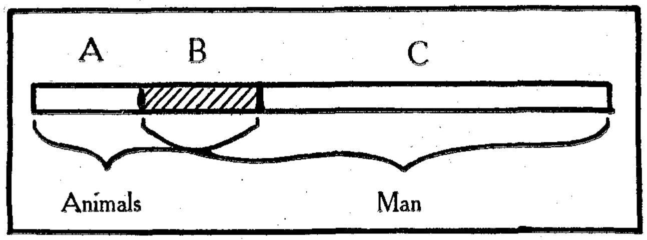
"Electric cooking has progressed very satisfactorily during the past year. A considerable number of electric ranges have been sold by manufacturers and lighting companies, and their performance seems to be entirely satisfactory. Special rates are, of course, necessary in order successfully to get this business, and rates from 5 cents to 3.5 cents per kilowatt-hour are now being quoted. . . . Attention should also be called to the advantages to be gained by pushing the sale and use of the small heating and cooking devices, such as percolators, toasters, grills, water-heaters, irons, etc. Loads such as these can be made extremely profitable if properly handled, and the use of the articles mentioned serves to popularize the use of electricity and to increase the consumption by residence consumers.

"During the past year there has been a very great increase in the demand for electric power, and this demand is growing daily. Naturally there has been a tremendous corresponding increase in the number of types and sizes of electric motors specifically adapted to all sorts of uses. This may best be illustrated by the fact that one manufacturing concern alone now manufactures some 3,000 standard motors, each differing from every other in some radical feature. These motors vary in size from the fractional horse-power to the large seven- and eight-thousand horse-power for steel-mill machinery, and maximum ratings of 15,000 to 18,000 horse-power will soon be put in operation. . . . . .

"In connection with electrochemical services, electricity is not simply an economy or a convenience, it is an absolute necessity, vital to the industry. It is used in large volumes and is used direct, that is, it is not transformed into mechanical energy. The science of electrochemistry has made wonderful advances the past year, and its arts have become essential to the needs of our country. Nitrogenous products for munitions and for agriculture, abrasives and aluminum, are among the important creations. Huge electric furnaces for the production of high-grade steel for tools, shells, etc., have now been in operation for some months, and new installations are reported almost daily. With the heavy demands now being made for war-munitions, it can be confidently predicted that the coming year will show wonderful progress in this phase of the business."

DO ANIMALS THINK?

THIS ANCIENT QUESTION, which, like other much-discust and never-settled problems, would appear to be largely a matter of definition, bobs up serenely again on the first page of the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, March 31–April 7). In an article entitled "Human Psychology and Animal Psychology," Mr. C. Saint-Saëns, of the Institute, endeavors to disprove a theory propounded by Dr. Grasset, another French authority. The two seem to agree that intellectual superiority rests with man. Where they disagree is that Grasset believes that there is no point of contact between the mind of man and that of the lower animals, whereas Mr. Saint-Saëns holds that there is a considerable region throughout which they are alike. Dr. Grasset's position is thus quoted by the writer:



THE SPECTRUM OF ANIMAL INTELLIGENCE.

A, Faculties lacking in man. *B*, Faculties common to man and the lower animals. *C*, Faculties peculiar to man.

"All living beings who have psychic nerve-cells perform acts . . . that are truly psychic acts, acts of will-power. But the act willed by man differs from the act willed by the higher animals in a very important particular: while with the animal all acts are the direct and necessary consequence of its constitution and of its automatism reacting on the exterior environment, with man, on the contrary, there appears, in acts of will and reflection, a quite peculiar element—a direct intervention of the willing individual, which makes it impossible to foresee man's act as we may foresee the act of an animal. . . . The animal fatally obeys the biological laws of its species, while the man obeys them only when he wishes. . . . He may energetically maintain that 2 and 2 make 5; he may commit suicide."

On this Mr. Saint-Saëns makes the following comments:

"The man who would energetically maintain that 2 and 2 make 5 must be a fool or a poor jester, and we need not consider him. But it follows from what precedes that the animal in his acts enjoys no liberty at all—that all his acts may be foreseen—that he is incapable of committing suicide.

"To formulate such assertions, one must have never observed animals seriously. Not to talk of trained animals performing acts contrary to their nature, I might fill a hundred pages with observations showing that animals can observe, reflect, and act as a result of such observation."

There follow a number of anecdotes of animals to sustain this position. Then the writer goes on:

"The domain of intelligence—human and animal—appears to me in some sort analogous to the solar spectrum, which is divided into the infra-red, the visible, and the ultra violet.

"At *A* I should place the faculties belonging to animals and lacking in man—the sense of direction, prevision of earthquakes, etc.

"At *B*, the region where the mental faculties are identical in man and animals.

"At *C*, the immense extent of exclusively human intelligence.

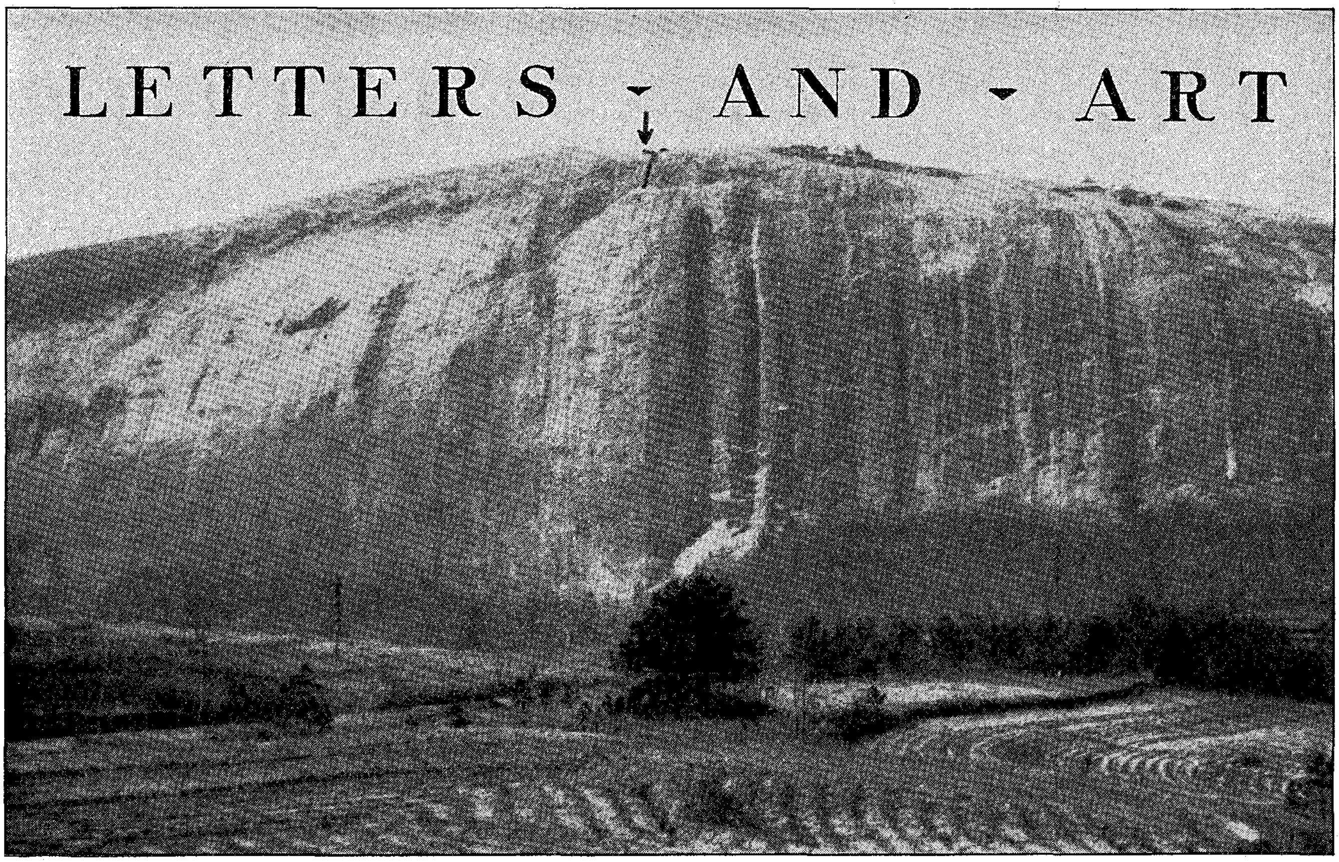
"The region *B* is perhaps extensible. Nothing proves that animal intelligence may not be perfectible, and many facts would seem to prove the contrary.

"As for instinct, properly so called—a name given, by way of abuse, in animals to these evidently psychic faculties, it is the same in the human infant and the new-born animal; the essential difference begins with the baby's first smile. . . . . .

"Nothing is more legitimate than the study of a special human psychology—than the assertion of a profound difference between the human mind and that of the animals.

"Only, to my mind this difference, profound as it is, is not absolute. There you have it all in a nutshell."

LETTERS AND ART



STONE MOUNTAIN, NEAR ATLANTA, WHICH WILL MEMORIALIZE THE CONFEDERACY.

The arrow marks the point where the stairway is now built to let the carvers down over the face of the rock.

CARVING A MOUNTAIN

NATURE PROVIDED THE COLOSSALB LOCK that seemed to invite the sculptor's chisel, and various minds have broached the feasibility of turning Stone Mountain, near Atlanta, into a memorial to the Confederacy. The work has now been undertaken by the sculptor, Mr. Gutzon Borglum. In our issue of October 30, 1915, when the project was in its initial stage, we gave the earliest publicity to the scheme; but Mr. Borglum himself has just written for *The World's Work* (August) an account of his plans, and we answer the undoubted interest of our readers in a further reference. Various proposals for utilizing the bare face of this mountain for monumental purposes had been offered, such as building a Greek temple on its top, or cutting a tablet into its side to carry some record of the war between the States. When Mr. Borglum's interest was enlisted he reported, after examination of the spot, that the northeast wall of Stone Mountain "possest a sound, solid face, 800 by 1,500 feet, of excellent granite free from cracks or erosions and suitable for carvings of any conceivable dimensions." The direction his design finally took was influenced by this local condition:

"In my exhaustive study of the best use of the mountain for memorial purposes I reviewed Egyptian and Greek methods of utilizing such an opportunity of carving great single figures and the use of groups and architecture, and, after consulting with the three or four ablest men in America, it was agreed that the northeast wall of Stone Mountain only was available for great carving, and that the surface here was so extensive, and because it burst suddenly and as a whole upon the eye of the observer, that only a work which would or could extend over an important part of the face should be planned, as anything else would be too trivial. Then it was that the idea of definitely massing groups of men was determined upon and, following that, how to group."

According to the adopted plans, an army will be shown moving across the face of the mountain, "arranged to meet the ideas of beautiful grouping and display of the forces in the field." Included in these groups will be all the important figures of the great struggle, not omitting Jefferson Davis. The sculptor continues:

"The carving itself will be in full relief whenever it is necessary to so carve it to give the appearance of complete relief. Otherwise the work will be carved in simple relief, and frequently even only drawn with a chisel into the great wall. The mountain has been surveyed and its face divided into sections. We have learned that our mounted men, horse and rider, must be from hat to fetlock at least fifty feet to produce the proper effect.

"The problem of engineering has been solved in a very simple way. Five hundred feet of plank steps (now complete) are built, with four platforms at convenient intervals, extending from the top down the precipitous wall, ending directly above the carving. At this point a horizontal track extending the entire length of the design is now building. On this track will run small trucks carrying hoists operated by electricity, which let down over the work to the extent of four hundred feet cars like elevators eighteen feet square, in which the carvers work.

"The carving will be done with automatic tools in units of four carvers, and will be governed by young artists, each in charge of groups of three to four carvers, and there will be from three to five such groups working continuously until the completion of the work. Models for this work are made in the small size; they will then be made life size, and the latter will become the working models.

"The lighting of the work is extremely fortunate, as the wall lies northeast and southwest, presenting a half north face and receiving, because of its location on the crest of the mountain, a continuous top light. The great watershed will be taken care of by top drainage, and there is no frost. As the granite weathers to a fine dull plum tone, the effect will be all that could be desired."

No one, says the New York *Evening Post*, "will quarrel with Mr. Borglum's audacity in seizing the opportunity of a generation to sign his name, in letters fifty feet high, to the largest monument in the world, bar none. Nothing has ever been attempted on this scale before, either in ancient Egypt or Assyria. The Colossus of Rhodes wasn't anywhere near eight hundred feet high, that is certain. The White Horse, which tradition said some Borglum of Saxon times laid bare of turf to mark Alfred's victory over the Danes, is only 374 feet long."

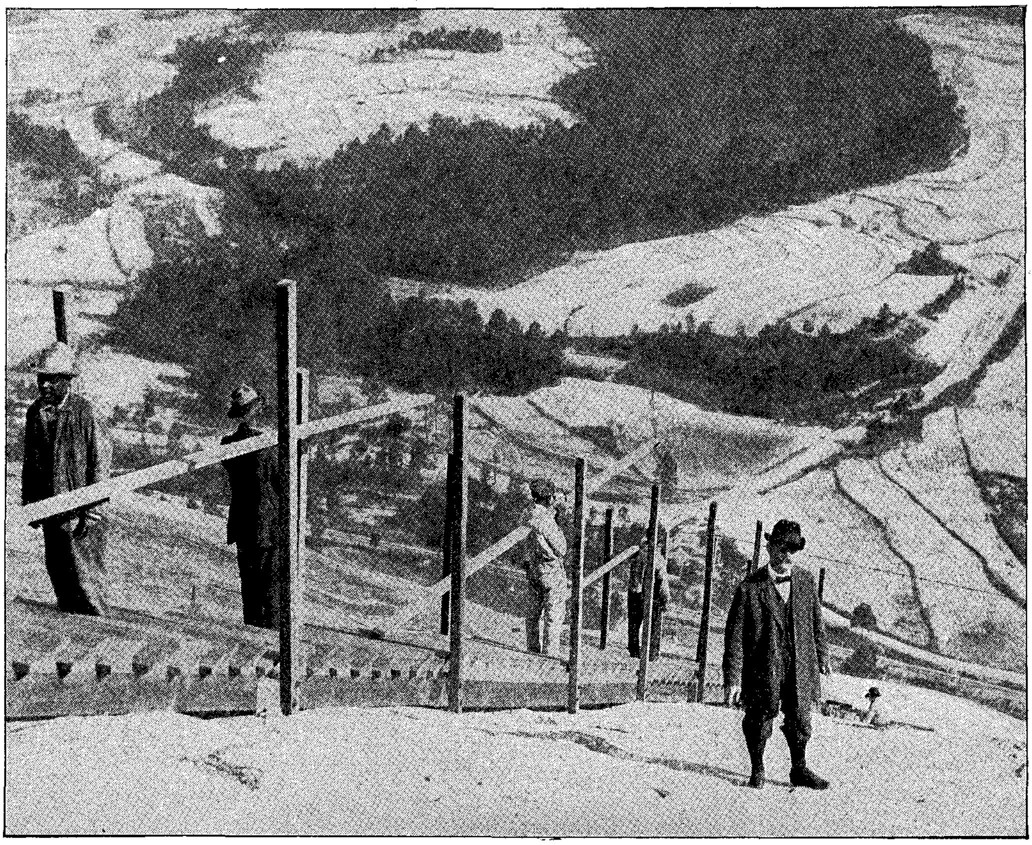
"TOO MUCH TEUTONISM."

UNFORTUNATELY, THE GERMAN CHARACTER is of a kind which does not brook a modest appreciation of its institutions or achievements. This observation is made by one whose name, Henry E. Krehbiel, indicates that he should have intimate first-hand knowledge of the matter he treats, and he declares in the New York *Tribune* that no one who has associated with Germans in America, heard their speeches in private and public, and read their books and newspapers can be unconscious of the fact that their view of the value and extent of their contribution to the *Kultur* of the United States is "a grotesquely exaggerated one." Mr. Krehbiel, who writes especially of the world of music, writes here as if his gorge had been more than once filled:

"*Deutsche Musik, Deutsche Freiheit, Deutsche Kultur, Deutsche Kunst, Deutsche Lebensart* — I have heard the changes rung on these phrases for fifty years as the virtues introduced into American life in contradistinction to *Amerikanische Ignoranz, Amerikanische Selbstsucht, Amerikanische Muckertum, Amerikanische Dollarliebe, Amerikanische Intoleranz, Amerikanische Heuchelei*, and so on, until I sometimes wondered why the speakers had come to a country so God-forsaken as they picture it to have been when they came and believe it still to be in spite of their reformatory labors."

Once only, as he avers, did he hear "the arrogance voiced in these Teutonic shibboleths rebuked by a German speaker, and he gives rather in full an account of the occasion:

"In 1893 the German Liederkranz, of New York, undertook an excursion to Chicago to attend the Columbian Exposition, extending its tour to Cincinnati, St. Louis, Milwaukee and (on the return) Cleveland and Buffalo. There were brief stops at other places *en route*—at Albany, where brewers restocked the baggage-car with beer; at Rochester, where brewers, fearful that the excursionists might faint with thirst, sent a wagon-load of beer to the commissariat; a provision of beer was supplied by the great brewers of St. Louis, and Milwaukee made generous contribution of the product which put that city on the map. It was at a *Kommers* in St. Louis that the incident occurred, the description of which occupied the better part of the telegraphic report which I sent from that city to *The Tribune*. William Steinway, then president of the society, generally responded to the toast of welcome at the banquets and other festivities with which the excursionists were greeted, but there was an official spokesman for the Liederkranz—a blatant, bombastic, boorish, fatuous fellow—who was relied on to burn the rhetorical fireworks because of his stentorian voice. Day after day, night after night, this gross lump of flesh roared out his stereotyped panegyric to *Deutsche Kunst, Deutsche Freiheit, Deutscher Gesang*, and emptied the beer-jug of his contumely upon *die Amerikanische Wassersimpler und Mucker*, and so on for quantity. At length the moral and intellectual stomach of Dr. Heinrich Zöllner, the conductor of the Liederkranz, revolted. Responding to the toast drunk in his honor, he cautioned his German hearers not to attach too much importance to the musical activities of their countrymen nor to underestimate the merits of native Americans. Male chorus-singing was a most amiable social activity, but it was not a high form of art, and even in this modest field, he intimated, his own singers could not measure themselves with the Mendelssohn Glee Club, a body of native American singers. The sting in the rebuke was not blunted by the knowledge possest by many of the listening merrymakers that Dr. Zöllner's father was one of the founders of that characteristic German institution, the Liedertafel. He had been brought to New York from Cologne to conduct the music of the Liederkranz only a short time before, and was so patriotic a German that he made two operas out of incidents of the Franco-Prussian War; but he was a gentleman of education and refined sensibilities. The canting conceit and arrogance of the spokesman disgusted him."

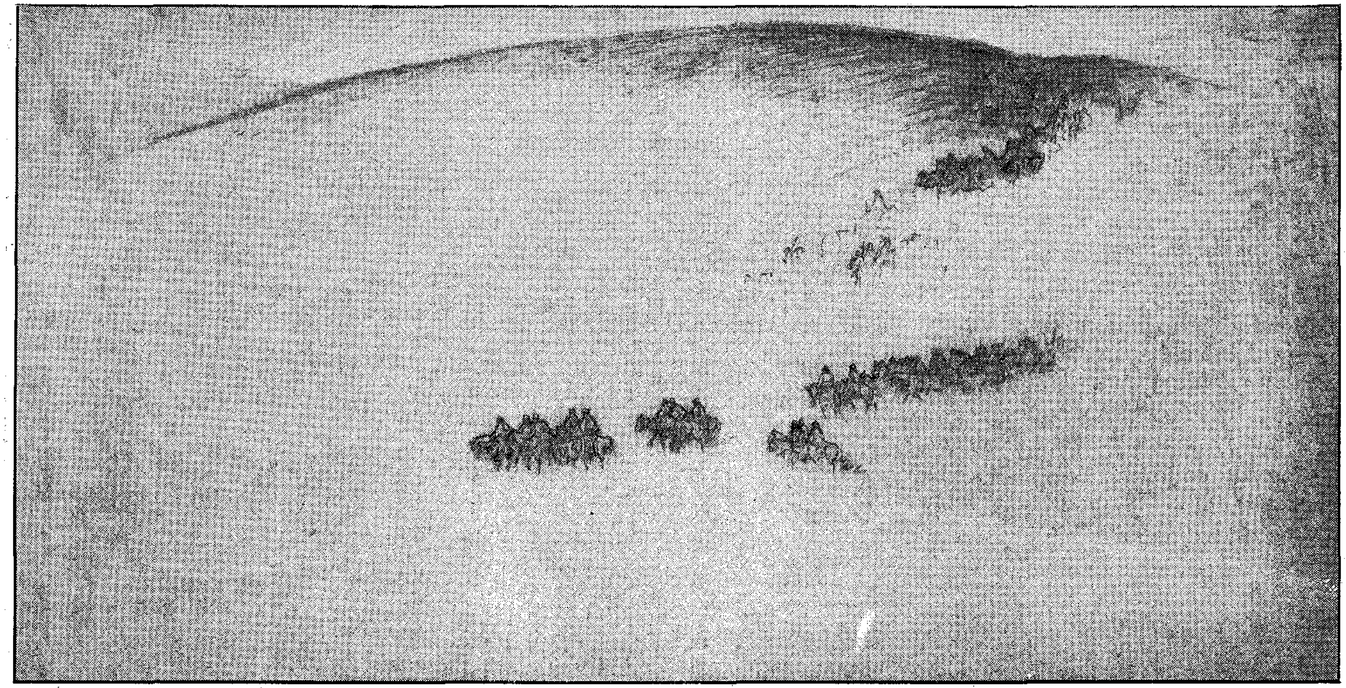


MR. BORGLUM (AT THE READER'S RIGHT) STARTS THE WORK.

The stairway is provided for the carvers, who will hang over the edge while cutting the rock. In the background is the sweeping valley with the lines of the mown hay-fields

Mr. Krehbiel does not indeed minimize the part which the German element in this country has done for music in America. He quotes from a small book written by him more than thirty-seven years ago, called "An Account of the Fourth Musical Festival," held at Cincinnati in 1880—a tribute which the occasion now as then makes timely:

"When the German came he brought with him his loves. To them he is as true as Hero to Leander. The traditions which have been fixt in his nature through centuries of national growth are not shaken by a change in his surroundings. He crosses the ocean, but the music of the Rhine's murmur, the song of the Lorelei, lives in his heart; he makes his home on the Western prairie, but still is within the shadow of the Brocken and the Schwarzwald. He carries his country and his country's song with him, and so soon as he finds the congenial companionship which he loves, the institutions of his Fatherland are established. Prominent among them is the Männergesang. It is a very natural outgrowth of the German's love for song and companionship. It celebrates the things nearest his heart—his love, his country, nature, friendship, and sociability. He is born and bred in the love of these things, and so soon as he is able to comprehend anything they are instilled into his nature through



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THE GENERAL PLAN OF THE SCULPTURED STONE.

Here we see represented an army marching into action, where the individual figures form portraits of the civil and military leaders of the Confederacy.

the potent medium of the *Volkslieder*—little songs which, with simple sentiments and tuneful melodies, both the fruits of truest inspiration, create and nourish the loves of his race."

WHAT THE SOLDIER PREFERS TO READ

SOME EFFORT TO DIRECT the taste of the soldier in the choice of books may be profitably made; but more important, thinks the Boston *Transcript*, is it that the men should have the reading they naturally want, and not that which they are supposed to want. The Massachusetts Library Commission has recognized this fact, we are told, by including in its field-libraries a liberal number of detective stories, and this choice is in line with the information published in the *Mercure de France* (Paris) about the kind of books the French *poilu* likes to read. *The Transcript* condenses and passes on this information, and we add it as supplementary to the direction printed in our last week's issue as furnished by our military authorities through the agency of the Y. M. C. A. The list of French books resembles that published by the British Command in that it contains very few of the works which the war itself has brought into existence. We read:

"Those will do for civilians. The man resting behind the lines for a few days or hours has little use for books which merely take him back whence he came. What he wants is the book that will carry him still further away from it all, until the hour comes when he must return. Still, there is one kind of war-book which men in the French Army purchase. They gladly buy volumes that tell the glories of the French Navy. The sea is far from the trenches. Sometimes even matter dealing with war on the land will attract the soldier's attention, but to do so it must deal with a section of France where he himself was once native. It recalls old scenes, now perhaps distant, and as such is acceptable.

"But the great bulk of the common soldier's reading is of different stuff, says this author in the *Mercure*. Far and away ahead of all others, in the popular suffrage, is the melodramatic tale, half-brother doubtless to our 'dime novel,' sold at as little a price, as full of thrilling adventure, and probably as much compounded of miracles. Certainly it will never take place among works of worth, but quite as certainly it has its merit in the straightaway force of ardent action, in the courage of battle against heavy odds, in the unbroken if much boasted keeping of faith which it ever extols, in the elemental heat it preserves. The French soldier turns to these stories, the *Mercure* believes, because he finds encouragement in them, as well as diversion. It really seems a more rugged if no more natural taste than that which was lately reported of the British fighting men, who are said to be finding relief in the light American story of care-free cheerfulness, sometimes known as the American 'glad book.' British and French join, however, in a liking for detective stories as agreeable reading when cannon-fire is not far in the distance. Conan Doyle in translation is handicapped by the fact that his works are not to be had for so little money as those of George Meirs and Leon Sazie. But there is a large market for engrossing tales of this order. On the other hand, books of a really low type have fallen almost entirely out of demand, the *Mercure* reports."

Zola's realism of matter without realism of spirit has completely failed to hold readers, we are informed, and even Balzac is little read. But there is said to be something of a passion for certain poets and for writings that "deal with earth somewhat sublimely." The choice of the common soldier has by the experience of the past three years been made clear and its statement should be considered by all the agencies now gathering books for our own troops.

THE SAMMIES' "TIPPERARY"—Turn about is fair play, whether deliberate or accidental. So the American soldier in France proves in selecting his war-song from the score of an English composer as the British took an American composer's music in "Tipperary." No international compliments were probably intended, but the word comes to hearten *Musical America* (New York) that "our first band of fighters has taken heart and soul to singing "Hail, Hail, the Gang's All Here." This, thinks the editor, is "better than the best expectations":

"'Hail, Hail' seems to have fallen into desuetude for some years, tho, as a matter of fact, we have few rollicking tunes that are at the same time as sturdy, as substantial, and as thoroughly fine. In creating it Arthur Sullivan, the greatest, freshest, and most national musical genius that England produced since Purcell, really gave a folk-song to the English-speaking world. We ourselves supplanted Gilbert's words with the harmless ribaldry that our men are to-day singing, but if these verses are less elegant than those of the immortal British satirist in the 'Pirates of Penzance,' they fit right well in an intrepid soldier's mouth. But as far as we are concerned the melody's the thing, and in picking the one they did the 'Sammies' no doubt rudely upset the calculations of those folks at home who never in the blue moon credited them with such good taste and who have been working accordingly. To think that United States troopers go in for Sullivan rather than for some of the damnable stuff cooked up at home for their special consumption increases our respect for them threefold.

"We can hope for nothing better than that our 'Sammies' will continue to proclaim in that healthy Anglo-Saxon tune the cheerful American information that 'The Gang's All Here.'"

FOR A SAFE AND SANE ART TEACHING

INDIVIDUALISM IS FIGHTING for its life in days like these, and if it suspends animation in places it will cause no great grief. One who feels we have had too much of it in art and art teaching is the painter, Mr. Carroll Beckwith, who decries "the dominant note of 'Modernism' in the prospectus of one of our most important art schools." This "tendency," he holds, is "doing untold injury to the art training of the youth of America. In the specific case he mentions the note is illustrated by the phrase "the fostering of 'individuality.'" As the prospectus sponsors it, the aim is an endeavoring to "assist the student to cultivate that expression of self as being the only path leading to great success," with the conviction that "the ultimate end of all study of art must be individuality." Mr. Beckwith suggests that dangers lurk here:

"While it should be the deep and firm effort of all art education to keep that ultimate end in view, it is exceedingly perversive to implant that notion into the mind of the beginner, for you create a confusion of thought at the very beginning and undermine the discipline which is essential for the youthful training in laying wisely a firm foundation upon which to build the superstructure of an art education. It is undeniable that in art, as in everything else, one must creep before one can walk; gradual and periodic stages must be mastered. It is this unrestrained outpouring of individualism in the minds of students who have not been grounded in the rudiments of drawing that has engulfed our schools with this flow of paint upon canvas which displays neither reason nor order, and is incoherent both to the public and to the producer.

"Knowledge and skill of labor are what give value to a work of art. This is only attainable by concentrated and orderly methods of education and the placing before the student of examples and standards which are already recognized and established as the stepping-stones by which he should proceed. But here I find in this same prospectus:

"'By setting before the student a fixt standard, such as "prize work," the student will either consciously or unconsciously be affected by it to the detriment of his own personal development, and will become an imitator of the standards of past years rather than the creator of original and vital personal expression.'

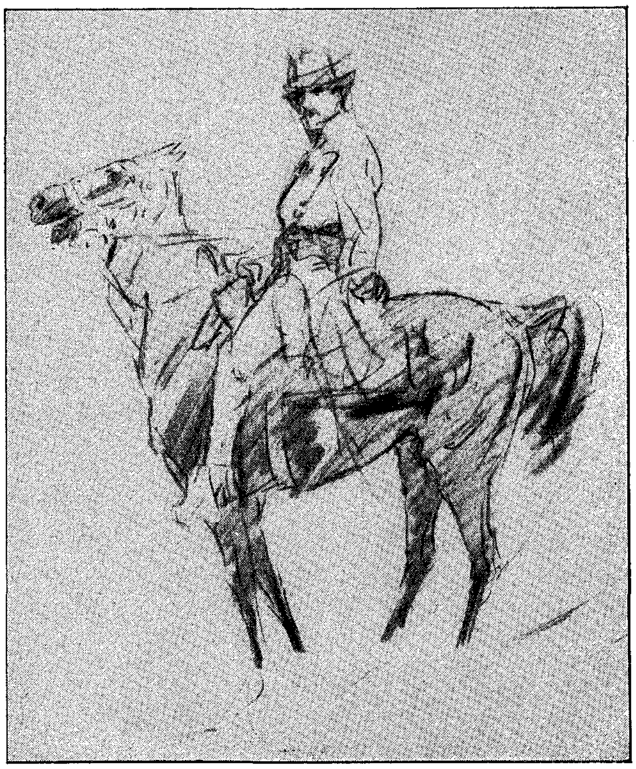
"After considerable experience in the teaching of youth, which has made good with great brilliancy in after years, I am firmly convinced that the hand should first be taught to be the skilled servant of the mind and the eye to reproduce a concrete object both ably and intelligibly before the eye of the spectator. It is a well-recognized fact in my profession that admittedly wholesome examples of this technical accomplishment exist in the works of certain of our predecessors who are beyond dispute. A safe school of art should adopt these and enforce upon the student their study and imitation until he or she has attained a degree of excellence in workmanship that will pass the approval of his or her professional seniors.

"This trade mastery should permit him or her then, and only then, to essay a certain degree of original expression, but still under the guidance of a recognized authority. In this manner the art student will proceed rationally and safely. . . . . . .

"It is idle and misguiding to urge the expression of temperament upon one who has not attained a language, be it in literature, music, or art, that is comprehensible to one's fellow, as a channel through which an emotion can be exprest. This casting off of the formula which has been always recognized in the past is going to be a disastrous handicap to the would-be producer. To hold up the workmanship of the Aztec as preferable to contemplate and imitate than that of Benvenuto Cellini is cruel to the aspirant and produces the thought in the mind of the onlooker that there is a motive behind it, and that that motive is to crowd these paying schools by giving the pupils easy tasks, where more difficult problems would send half the art students back to the offices or sewing-rooms where they belong."

Mr. Beckwith shows us that it is not the war with its renunciation of individualism in favor of collective efficiency under the *inspiration* of the German menace that guides his thinking. Indeed, the country that he turns to for the great example of the principles he believes in is France. He writes:

"In art education the Gallic people are preeminent, not only in the processes of education, but likewise in accomplishment. I have yet to hear of anything so vague and so little practical being taught to the young in that great country, where utility in the administration of forces is carried almost to perfection. We are considered a practical people, yet as compared with France in the practical utilization of our gifts and forces we are far behind them, and . . . deal in nebulous theories where there should be practical and useful training of the hand and eye. . . . . . .



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ONE OF THE FIGURES.

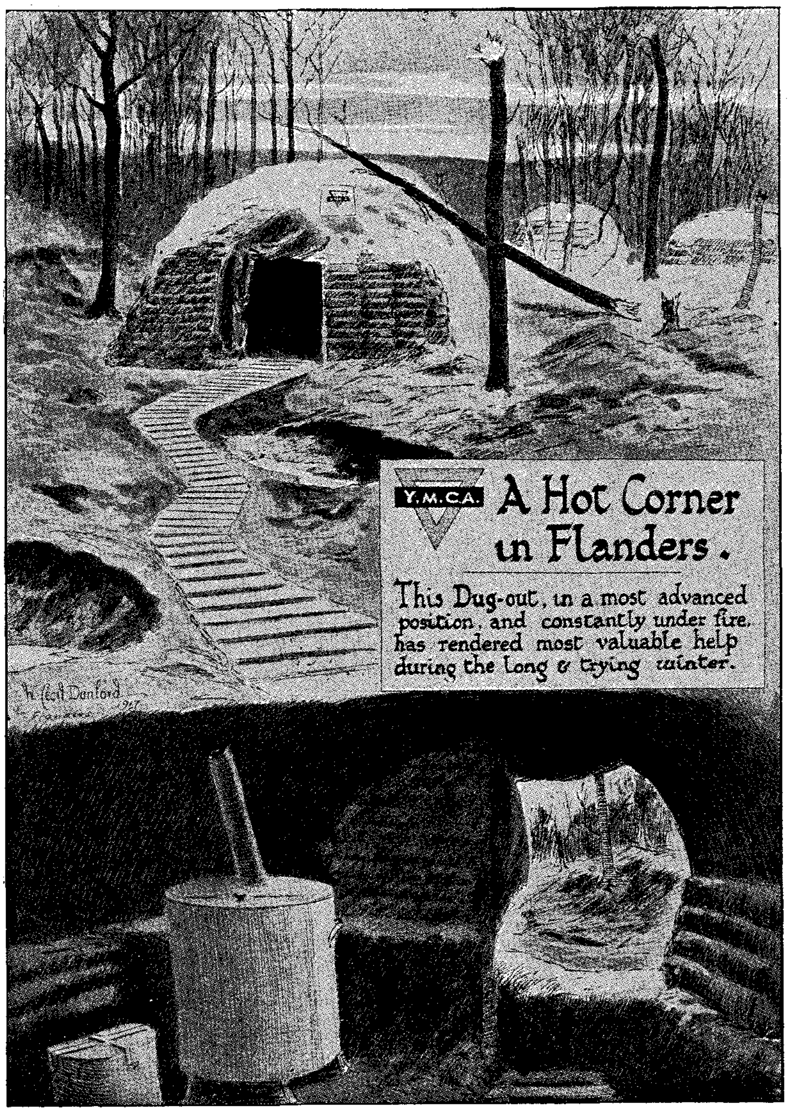
A sketch by Mr. Borglum, which will be followed by his small clay models, and then by his model life size. This last will be used as a guide when the workmen, under the direction of young artists, do the actual carving in the heroic size. Horse and rider will be fifty feet high.

"The French Government maintains free schools, where the proper rudiments of drawing are taught. A hundred channels of occupation are open to one coming from 'Les Petites Écoles.' They are under the direction of the ablest artists of France, who are paid by the Government a very small salary. But these artists are safe men who recognize the conventions that have been established by the ages. No experimenter is allowed to tamper with the innocent student who is striving to get the skill to earn a living. No palpitating emotionalism is allowed to dilute the thoroughness of his learning how to draw a block foot. I admit that this is no new or original object, but if a boy of twelve can do it with neatness and proper dimensions, and shade it with clean tints, he has already got the mastery of one of the rudiments and is prepared to proceed to a second. This second step up the ladder is regulated to his needs and ability and based on the experience of those who have traversed the road before. There is no experimenting. Given a foundation of this character, a Delacroix can set sail upon a sea of Romanticism that will change the current of French thought and art, but his work will always be logical and able. Do not imagine that there is any short road to the mastery of this most difficult profession, but look at the methods and example of our ally, France, from whom the American people are just beginning to realize how much they can learn."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

HARRY LAUDER DOES HIS BIT

THE Y. M. C. A. and Harry Lauder are two social forces that one does not spontaneously connect up. But the former was the agency that brought the singer into the fighting-camps of France, not only to hearten the soldiers there, but to pay a touching tribute to the sacrifice of his only son. Dr. George Adam, of Edinburgh, who went with him, gives an account of the trip in *Association Men* (New York), the official organ of the Y. M. C. A. He also speaks of service under the banner of the Red Triangle that Mr. Lauder has rendered which brings the singing comedian before us in a manner hitherto unsuspected:


Y.M.C.A.
A Hot Corner in Flanders.
This Dug-out, in a most advanced position, and constantly under fire, has rendered most valuable help during the long & trying winter.

INSIDE AND OUT A Y. M. C. A. HUT.

"On a recent Sunday, altho working at full pressure during the week in the play 'Three Cheers' at the Shaftesbury Theater, he gave up his rest day gladly to go away down to two of the great Canadian camps with me.

"Some one in London asked the little man why he was going down to the camps. Why not join them in a quiet week-end on the river? Lauder's reply was as quaint as usual: 'The boys can't get up to town to see me, so I am off to the camps to see them.' A right royal time he gave them, too. Picture 10,000 men in a dell on the rolling downs with a little platform in the center and there Lauder singing the old favorites you have heard so often and the soldiers love so much—'Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep,' 'Bantry Bay,' 'The Laddies Who Fought and Won,' 'Children's Home,' and many more.

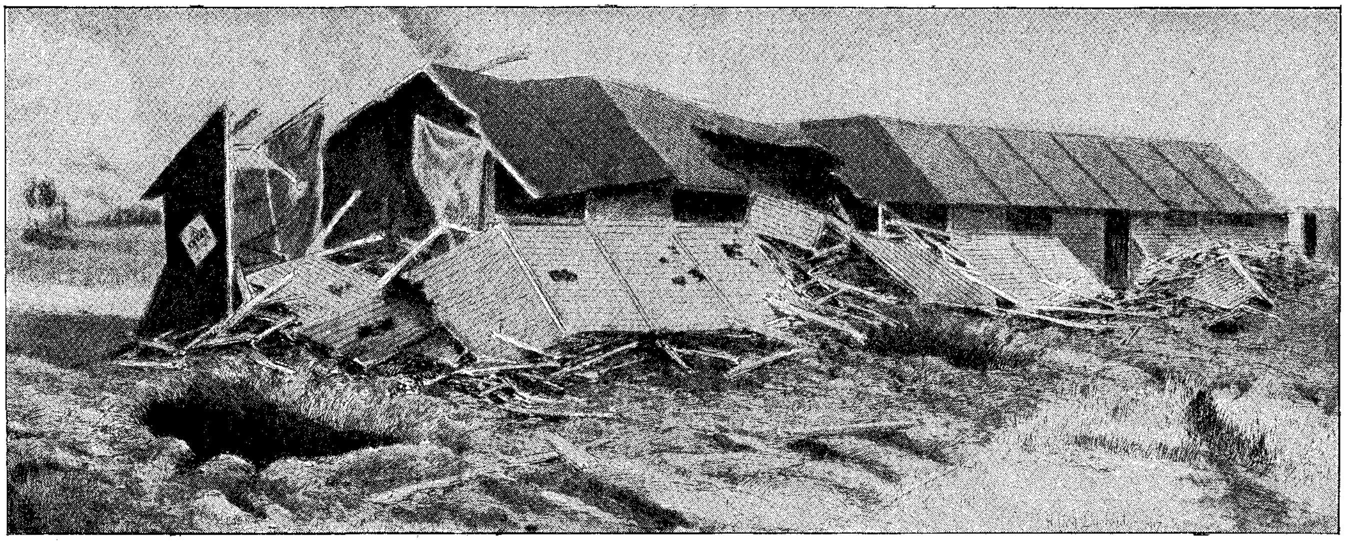
"This was not all; his soul must have been stirred by the sight of so many dear, brave men, for when the meeting seemed over, Lauder began to speak to the soldiers. And a real speech he made, full of imagery, poetry, and fire. May I just tell you how he closed? 'One evening in the gloaming in a northern town, I was sitting by my parlor-window when I saw an old man with a pole on his shoulder come along. He was a lamplighter, and made the lamp opposite my window dance into brightness. Interested in his work, I watched him pass along until the gloaming gathered round and I could see him no more. However, I knew just where he was, for other lamps flashed into flame. Having completed his task, he disappeared into a side street. Those lights burned on through the night, making it bright and safe for those who should come behind him. An avenue of lights through the traffic and dangers of the city.'

"With passionate earnestness Lauder cried: 'Boys, think of that man who lit the lamp, for you are his successors only in a much nobler and grander way. You are not lighting for a few hours the darkness of passing night. You are lighting an avenue of lights that will make it safe for the generations of all time. Therefore, you must be earnest to do the right. Fight well and hard against every enemy without and within, and those of your blood who come after you will look up proudly in that light of freedom and say, "The sire that went before me lit a lamp in those heroic days when Britain warred for right." The first burst of illumination that the world had was in the lamp lit by Jesus, or rather he was the Light himself. He said truly, "I am the Light of the world." You are in his succession. Be careful how you bear yourselves. Quit ye like men! Be strong!' "

The story of the effort made to induce the singing comedian to go "out there" touches on his well-known human frailty, in this case triumphantly overcome:

"During a visit to France, and in conversation with one in high command in the Army, talk turned to the high place Lauder had in the affections of his countrymen, for we were both Scots. A strong desire was exprest that he should be got out among the soldiers in the battle-line just to give them the cheer he knows so well how to impart. I promised to endeavor to arrange it, with trepidation, you may be sure, for you know what is so often said of Lauder and his money. However, with courage in both hands I asked him to give up the week that meant many thousands of dollars to go out to the boys.

"The request seemed to stagger him, and for a minute I felt I was to fail, but it was the good fortune to receive such a request that took his breath away. 'Give me a week's notice and I go with you, and glad to go.' I replied, 'I give you notice now.' Whereupon he called to his manager, 'Tom, I quit in a week'; and he did, and off to the war-zone he went. My pen is unequal to the task of describing that wonderful tour and the amazing results of it. The men went wild with enthusiasm and joy wherever he went. One great meeting was apparently seen by some German airmen, who communicated the information to one of their batteries of artillery. In the middle of a song—whiz, bang!—went a big shell very close at hand—so close, in fact, that pieces struck but a foot or two from where we both stood. There was a scatter and a scamper for cover,



A BATTERED Y. M. C. A. HUT IN FLANDERS.

and for three-quarters of an hour the Huns hammered the position with 200 big ones. When the bombardment ended, Lauder of the big-hearted Scottish courage must needs finish his concert."

Another incident shows the heart of Harry Lauder as those who have only heard his rollicking songs will rejoice in.

"One day during our visit I was taking Harry to see the grave of his only child, Capt. John Lauder, of the Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders, as fine a lad as ever wore a kilt, and as good and brave a son as ever a father loved. As we were motoring swiftly along we turned into the town of Albert and the first sharp glance at the cathedral showed the falling Madonna and Child. It is a startling and arresting sight, and we got out to have a good look. The building is crowned by a statue of Mary holding out the child Jesus to the world; a German shell had struck its base and it fell over, not to the ground, however, but at an acute angle out over the street.

"While we lingered a bunch of soldiers came marching through, dusty and tired. Lauder asked the officer to halt his men for a rest and he would sing to them. I could see that they were loath to believe it was the real Lauder until he began to sing.

"Then the doubts vanished and they abandoned themselves to the full enjoyment of this very unexpected pleasure. When the singsong began the audience would number about 200; at the finish of it easily more than 2,000 soldiers cheered him on his way.

"It was a strange send-off on the way that led to a grave—the grave of a father's fondest hopes—but so it was. A little way up the Bapaume road the car stopt and we clambered the embankment and away over the shell-torn field of Courcelette. Here and there we passed a little cross which marked the grave of some unknown hero; all that was written was 'A British Soldier.' He spoke in a low voice of the hope-hungry hearts behind all those at home. Now we climbed a little ridge and here a cemetery and in the first row facing the battle-field the cross on Lauder's boy's resting-place.

"The father leaned over the grave to read what was written there. He knelt down; indeed, he lay upon the grave and clutched it, the while his body shook with the grief he felt.

"When the storm had spent itself he rose and prayed: 'O God, that I could have but one request. It would be that I might embrace my laddie just this once and thank him for what he has done for his country and humanity.'

"That was all, not a word of bitterness or complaint.

"On the way down the hill I suggested gently that the stress of such an hour made further song that day impossible.

"But Lauder's heart is big and British. Turning to me with a flash in his eye he said: 'George, I must be brave; my boy is watching and all the other boys are waiting. I will sing to them this afternoon tho my heart break!' Off we went again to another division of Scottish troops.

"There, within the hour, he sang again the sweet old songs of love and home and country, bringing all very near and helping the men to realize the deeper what victory for the enemy would mean. Grim and determined men they were that went back to their dugouts and trenches, heartened for the task of war for human freedom by Harry Lauder. Harry's little kilted figure came and went from the war-zone, but his influence remains, the influence of a heroic heart."

If this tale should prove a revelation to us in America, says Dr. Adam, "my hope is that you all may try to emulate it in this great crisis which your great country is now called upon to pass through." He adds:

"He has made his contribution in spirit, money, and effort largely through the opportunities the Young Men's Christian Association offered for service. May you be able by your courage and devotion to inspire such confidence that many of your great and wealthy countrymen will use you and your association as the channel of their contribution to the well-being of the fighters."

ADMONISHING "THE SOUTH"

A GREATER RESPONSIBILITY than the South ever before faced, and greater than any other section of this country ever faced, will be laid upon it when our more than half a million men go into the training-camps provided for them in the section stretching from Maryland to Texas. It is the South itself which first recognizes the responsibility, for the admonition we quote is printed, not in a religious sheet, but *The Manufacturer's Record* (Baltimore). The writer here looks upon the selection of these encampments as "from every point of view a wise one," and made by men "not controlled by any local or sectional feeling in regard to the South." And he sees that "the million or more young men who during the next year or two will be brought into the South and trained for the Army will be morally, as well as physically, better or worse as a result of being encamped in the South, according to the way in which the moral and the religious forces of this section meet the responsibility." The aspects of the case are thus visualized:

"It is incumbent upon every man and woman in this section to recognize that this is the greatest responsibility ever placed upon this section.

"It is a responsibility individually to the men, who should be regarded as guests of the South and treated with every possible courtesy and consideration, and protected to the utmost extreme from every danger and temptation.

"It is a responsibility which the South owes to the parents of these young men, that they may know that in this land which has been credited—and we trust justly—with patriotism, with hospitality, and with devotion to morality and religion, these sons of theirs shall be as safely guarded as if in their own homes.

"It is a responsibility which this section owes to the nation and to civilization that these million or more young men while in the South shall be protected from every possible evil, that they may be trained physically, mentally, and morally to be equipped for the mighty task to which the nation and civilization have called them.

"No man in the South can afford to say that because these camps are not located in his particular vicinity there is no responsibility resting upon him. The responsibility rests upon every man and woman in the South. Those in the immediate vicinity of these camps must give of their time, their work, their consecration to the higher and holier things of life as well as their money, but they must be backed up by the moral and financial forces of other parts of the South, that the work may be carried on with abundant means and with the united strength of the South.

"These men who are coming into this section are going to be the better or the worse for their experience. The destiny of civilization may, to a large extent, be shaped by the way in which the South meets this problem."

If any Southern community adjacent to these camps does not know the details of its responsibility they are read to it by this writer, who begins by demanding the opening of every church from early morning till late at night:

"They should be equipped with books and papers and writing-materials, and the men in the camps should be made to feel that at any moment when off duty they can enter any of these churches and find a hearty welcome and an opportunity to read or write or to meet some of the leaders, men and women, in the religious life of the community. Some will say that this will cost money. Suppose it does? What are the people in these communities going to do with their money that is higher and better and nobler than to spend it in the interest of thousands and tens of thousands of these young men, who have come into this section to train that they may be prepared to save the women and the children of this section from the fearful destruction of German barbarism?

"From every pulpit in the South these facts should be proclaimed, and every church that fails to measure up to this situation will be recreant to its responsibility to the nation and to God."

Not only the Church has its duties:

"Instead of rejoicing that these encampments have been established in the South, merely from the material point of view that their coming will mean increased business activity in the community, this section should be stirred by a profound sense of responsibility, for unless it meets this responsibility in a way worthy of the situation the coming of these men will prove a curse to them and an injury to the nation and a danger to civilization.

"In this section, where home life is sacred, where a large proportion of the population is true to the old traditions of integrity and honor, where the Bible is still the most honored book, and where the dominant influences are concentrated in religious activities, there should be an immediate awakening to the tremendous responsibility to give to these incoming men every possible advantage of religious life and social life, of protection from temptations which so constantly surround great encampments, that they may be the better for their coming into the South, and that the South may be tremendously broadened and developed by their coming and by the work which it does in measuring up to this opportunity to serve God and humanity."

OUR FIRST SACRIFICE.

Paul Gannett Osborn, the first American to fall in France after the American declaration of war.

THE AMERICAN AMBULANCE

THE AMERICAN AMBULANCE will hold a special affection in the hearts of Americans, because it represents the first organized service distinctly American on the field of France and because it was the outward symbol to the *poilu* of our sympathy with his cause. Now that it has passed from the control of the French Government and of the committee that has had immediate direction of its work to representatives of the American Army, it is fitting to review some phases of its services and of the sacrifices it made for the Allied cause. It was among the ranks of the ambulance men that the first American death occurred after our war was declared—that of Paul Gannett Osborn, of Montclair, N. J. He had been just one week at the front and was wounded while going toward the lines for some French soldiers, and died two days afterward. The New York *Herald*, speaking of the ambulance as the "instrument for the expression of the friendship felt by the American people for France from the beginning of its gallant struggle against a ruthless invader," declares:

"On August 14, 1914, the American Ambulance had its birth. . . . To this work of relief conducted under the flags of the two great republics hundreds of young Americans have devoted themselves, have risked—and some have lost—their lives, honoring their country as well as themselves.

"It has been a great work, a work well worth the doing, a work well done. Small wonder, then, that the exercises attendant upon the formal transfer . . . should have been marked by a display of deep emotion. By special request the flag that has flown over American Ambulance headquarters since its foundation has been presented to the Minister of War, to be retained as one of the precious souvenirs.

"Under the American Army and the American Red Cross the ambulance organization will continue its labors for France and for humanity, but no new record can eclipse that already made."

At the burial of Soldier Osborn, General A. Baratier, of Fashoda fame, before he placed the war-cross on the coffin uttered these words sent by cable to the American press:

"In the name of the 134th Division I salute Soldier Osborn, who came at the outbreak of the war to aid us to triumph for right, liberty, and justice. In his person I salute the Army of the United States which is fighting for us. The same ideal inspires and leads us onward. We are fighting to save the liberty of the world.

"Soldier Osborn, my thoughts go out to your parents, who on the other side of the ocean will learn of the grief that has stricken them. I know that words have no power to lessen a mother's sorrow, but I know, too, that the ideal which she inspired in the heart of her son will be able, if not to dry her tears, at least to transform them; for it is through these tears, the tears of all the mothers, of all women, that victory will come; that victory which will assure the peace of the world; which will be theirs more than any others, since they will have paid for it with their hearts.

"Soldier Osborn, sleep on in the midst of your French comrades, fallen gloriously like you. Sleep on wrapt in the folds of the United States flag in the shade of the banners of France."

REVIEWS - OF - NEW - BOOKS

FENIMORE COOPER'S TOWN

Birdsall, Ralph. The Story of Cooperstown. Illustrated. 12mo, 425 pp. Cooperstown, New York: The Arthur H. Crist Company. $1.50.

Mr. Birdsall is the rector of Christ Church, Cooperstown, where Cooper long worshiped, and within whose grounds he lies buried. Books about Cooperstown there have been in some numbers, one of them by Cooper himself, which he called "Chronicles," but this and others deal with the smaller and less generally interesting facts in the history of the famous inland village. Mr. Birdsall's book stands quite apart from any of these. It abounds not so much in the simple annals of an old and somewhat aristocratic community, as in sketches of important men and picturesque events, that give to the book much wider value. Moreover, it has been constructed with skill as to how a book should be written. The style has distinct originality and is notable for its literary quality. Following is a passage in which Mr. Birdsall tells of Cooper's method in writing his books, the greater part of which were composed in the town that bears his name. It was his father's name, rather than his own, however, that the town received, but the novelist rather than the judge gave to the place a celebrity destined to last with American literature:

> "He rose early, and a considerable portion of his writing was accomplished before breakfast. In summer hardly a day passed without a visit to the Chalet farm, on the east side of the lake, where he sought relaxation from his mental labors. Accordingly, at about eleven o'clock he might be seen issuing from the gate of his residence in a wagon, driving a tall sorrel horse named Pumpkin. This animal was ill-suited to the dignity of his driver. He had a singularity of gait, which consisted in occasionally going on three legs, and at times elevating both hind legs in a manner rather amusing than alarming; often he persisted in backing when urged to go forward, and always his emotions were express by the switching of his very light wisp of a tail. Mrs. Cooper was most frequently Mr. Cooper's companion on these daily excursions, altho often the eldest daughter took the place in the vehicle by her father's side.
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> "In the late afternoon Cooper usually devoted some time to the composition of his novels, without touching pen to paper. It was his custom to work out the scenes of his stories while promenading the large hall of his home. Here he paced to and fro in the twilight of the afternoon, his hands crossed behind his back, his brow carrying the impression of deep thought. He nodded vigorously from time to time, and muttered to himself, inventing and carrying on the conversation of his various imaginary characters. After the evening meal he put work aside, and passed the time with the family, sometimes reading, often in a game of chess with Mrs. Cooper. He never smoked, and seldom drank beyond a glass of wine, which he took with his dinner.
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> "In the early morning, when Cooper shut himself in the library, he set down on paper in its final form the portion of narrative that he had worked out while pacing the hall the previous afternoon. The library opened from the main hall, and occupied the southwestern corner of the house. It was lighted by tall, deeply recessed windows, against which the branches of the evergreens outside flung their waving shadows. The wainscoting was of dark oak, and the somber bookcases that lined the walls were of the same material. A large fireplace occupied the space between the two western windows. Across the room stood a folding screen upon which had been pasted a collection of engravings representing scenes known to the family during their tour and residence in Europe, together with a number of notes and autographs from persons of distinction.

In deference to some hundreds of requests from subscribers in many parts of the country, we have decided to act as purchasing agents for any books reviewed in The Literary Digest. *Orders for such books will hereafter be promptly filled on receipt of the purchase price, with the postage added, when required. Orders should be addrest to Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York City.*

> "The table at which the novelist sat once belonged to his maternal grandfather, Richard Fenimore, and had been brought by Judge Cooper from Burlington at the settlement of Cooperstown. It was a plain one of English walnut, and the chair in which he sat was of the same material. Cooper wrote rapidly, in a fine, small, clear hand, upon large sheets of foolscap, and seldom made an erasure. No company was permitted in the room while he was writing except an Angora cat that was allowed to bound upon the desk without rebuke, or even to perch upon the author's shoulders. Here the cat settled down contentedly, and with half-shut eyes watched the steady driving of the quill across the paper.
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> "Among the many books written in this library 'The Deerslayer' brought the greatest fame to Cooperstown, for it peopled the shores of Otsego Lake with the creatures of Cooper's fancy, and added to the natural beauty of its scenery the glamour of romance. The idea of writing this story came to Fenimore Cooper on a summer afternoon as he drove from the Chalet homeward in his farm-wagon, with his favorite daughter by his side, along the shaded road on the east shore of the lake. He was singing cheerily, for, altho no musician, often he sang snatches of familiar songs that had struck his fancy, and above the rumbling of the wagon his booming voice frequently was heard along the road in a sudden burst of "Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled!" or Moore's "Love's Young Dream"—always especial favorites with him. On this occasion, however, it was a political song that he was singing, a ditty then popular during the campaign of 1840 in the party opposed to his own. Suddenly he paused as an opening in the woods revealed a charming view of the lake. His spirited gray eyes rested a moment on the water, with an expression of abstracted poetical thought familiar to those who lived with him; then, turning to the companion at his side, he exclaimed: 'I must write one more book, dearie, about our little lake!' Again his eyes rested on the water and wooded shores with the far-seeing look of one who already had a vision of living figures and dusky forms moving amid the quiet scene. A moment of silence followed. Then Fenimore Cooper cracked his whip, resumed his song, with some careless chat on incidents of the day, and drove homeward. Not long afterward he shut himself in his library, and the first pages of 'The Deerslayer' were written."

MEDICINE FOR SOCIAL WORKERS

Cabot, Richard C. (M.D.). A Layman's Handbook of Medicine. With special reference to social workers. With illustrations. Octavo, pp. xv–524. New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $2 net. Postage, 14 cents.

Previous to the coming in of the present era, the chief characteristic of which has been cynically asserted to be that of improving everything worse, it used to be held that the status of the physician was next to that of the priest. The cure of bodies and the cure of souls were held to be not unlike in dignity. The tradition which supported this estimate seems revived for a moment by Dr. Richard C. Cabot's finely conceived and well-written book. Designed for social workers, teachers, employers, and for those in general who are in any way responsible for the health of others, the book is interesting and filled with valuable information for the general reader. Some general idea of the character and quality of this handbook on medicine may be had from the preface, in which the author's object in writing it is stated to be "To boil medicine down to the essentials needed by the general public and yet to avoid making it tasteless." He forewarns his readers that not everything in the book is "practical," for one of the public's needs, as he sees them, is "to get a glimpse of some amazing aspects of medicine which have little or no practical value." Thus the pages on comparative anatomy, the "tragic facts of anaphylaxis," and other passages in the book were written in this belief. Quoting approvingly Pope's well-wearing maxim, "A little knowledge is a dangerous thing," he offers an observation that explains the character of his book. "Since every body and soul in the civilized world," he says, "has now been thoroughly exposed to this dangerous contagion [knowledge], I know no way to reduce the risk of disaster except by injecting into all who will submit a larger dose of knowledge in the least irritable form procurable."

As is the case in all work of any distinction the spirit of philosophy hovers over Dr. Cabot's thought. His first paragraph contains this thought: Any one who studies the human body is struck by "two opposite and extraordinary things": first, that it is "full of beauties and extremely useful contrivances, and, secondly, that it contains a number of blunders."

> "Any one who is bound to think that it is the work *in toto* of an intelligent Creator here confronts a hopeless difficulty. But any one who goes to the other extreme and thinks that it is the product of chance evolution is in another hopeless difficulty, as I see it. Hence I can not face the fact of the body's beauty and usefulness, and also the fact of its ugliness and mistakes, without saying something on the relation of the body to God. The relation of our bodies to God is somewhat like the relation of our souls to God. . . . I see the body, like a great deal of the rest of nature, heroically trying to do right, often with extraordinary success, sometimes with painful failure, and I find this in no way irreconcilable with a belief in God."

In spite of the ethical spirit which pervades, or rather hovers over it, the book is

It Saves You 75%

This Luscious Quaker Oats

By units of food value—as all foods should be figured—these are some food costs as compared with Quaker Oats:

Bacon and Eggs cost 5 times as much.
Steak and Potatoes 5 times as much.
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The average mixed diet—meats, cereals and vegetables—costs about 4 times as much. So each dollar you spend for Quaker Oats saves an average of $3.

Oats have advanced but little, while other foods have soared. And the oat is Nature's supreme food, in flavor and nutrition.

It excels all other grains. It excels beef by from 50 to 100 per cent. It supplies ten times as much lime as beef, three times the phosphorus, and more iron. It supplies 180 calories—the units of nutrition—for each one cent of cost.

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Quaker Oats

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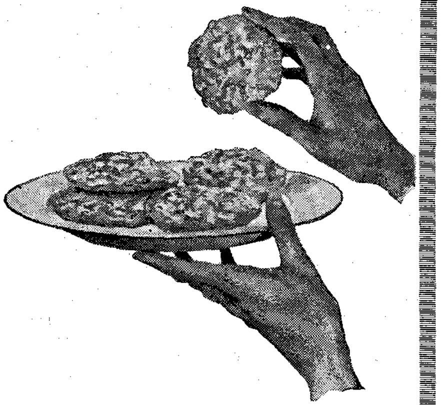
Quaker Oats means a luxury oat dish, made of rich, plump oats. By discarding all small grains—the starved and insipid—we get but ten pounds from a bushel.

Yet all this extra flavor costs you no extra price. Be wise enough to get it.

Note the recipes on the package and in it. Quaker Oats will improve many a food which you now make of white flour.



Try This Recipe—Oatmeal Cookies

Here is a nut-like confection, called Quaker Sweetbits, which children will eat by the dozen:

1 cup sugar, 1 tablespoon butter, 2 eggs, 2½ cups oatmeal, 2 teaspoons baking powder, 1 teaspoon vanilla. Cream butter and sugar. Add yolks of eggs. Add oatmeal, to which baking powder has been added, and add vanilla. Beat whites of eggs stiff and add last. Drop on buttered tins with teaspoon, but very few on each tin, as they spread. Bake in slow oven. Makes about 65 cookies.

12c and 30c per package in United States and Canada, except in Far West and South where high freights may prohibit

(1690)

eminently practical. The author seems almost to have discarded the formidable terminology of medicine, and when compelled to use technical terms he gives their equivalents in simple English. The chapter on anatomy and physiology, illustrated by the author's sketches in the rough, is a masterpiece of its kind.

RECENT FICTION

Rita (Mrs. Desmond Humphreys). The Rubbish-Heap. Pp. 437. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.40. Postage, 12 cents.

This is a story of mystery and of artists, not to mention the development of a plot full of coincidences and thrilling surprizes. Like many modern novels, it savors of the melodramatic "movie." We can almost see the scenario in the author's scheme. Two old maid sisters of Prawle are jarred from their traditionary calm and dignity by the arrival of an artist nephew from France, the son of a runaway brother long lost. He succeeds in completely revolutionizing their quiet and loveless life. In Christopher's wanderings about town he comes upon the "Old Curiosity Shop," of Prawle, run by Katy Quirke, and tended by a twelve-year old "fairy" Mara, who becomes the most important character in the plot. Sweet little Mara becomes model, friend, and mystery as the story develops, and the rubbish-heap on which she was sitting when discovered is taken to typify the rubbish-heap of life on which is found the precious pearl and unknown treasure. It is a fairly pretty story tho not very convincing.

Seton, Ernest Thompson. The Preacher of Cedar Mountain. Pp. 426. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.35. Postage, 12 cents.

Mr. Seton's name has always been identified with the wonderful West, the majesty amd grandeur of its natural scenery and the big characters of the outdoor country. Even tho his new work is a novel he has ample opportunity to describe mountains, streams, and animal life (in this case horses and horse-racing), and the development of a Celtic character from youth to manhood. Little Jim Hartigan inherited from his father a taste for strong drink and learned to do all the things peculiar to the Western daredevil, but he inherited also his mother's integrity, her ambition, and her rigid adherence to a promise once made. Besides his mother's influence he early came under the spell of Belle Boyd, and his life as a preacher was shaped particularly by her who dared to criticize, encourage, and follow. The book is not always consistent, but Jim's love for Belle, for his horse "Blazing Star," and for Cedar Mountain never flags, tho we see him tricked by the enemy, tempted almost beyond endurance, and conquered, perhaps, but for Belle. It is a vivid story, an absorbing narrative of excitement, and shows the power of Nature. Jim's greatest lesson he learned from a traveling Hindu who taught: "My religion teaches me that if any man do any thing sincerely, believing that thereby he is worshiping God, he is worshiping God, and his action must be treated with respect, so long as he is not infringing the rights of others."

Poole, Ernest. His Family. Pp. 320. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50. Postage, 12 cents.

This is a comprehensively human story from Mr. Poole, his style calm and unaffected, and his methods direct and simple. It is the story of Roger Gale and his "family," the vicissitudes of the three daughters and their effect on the life o the father. When Roger is approaching sixty, he realizes that he has drifted away from the vital life of his three daughters and so failed to keep his promise to his wife Judith, "For you will live on in our children's lives." In Edith with her absorbing life of mother to a growing brood, Mr. Poole has painted a vivid picture of the woman who sacrifices everything to her children. In Laura, we see the gay and selfish woman who means to have ease and luxury at any price. But Deborah typifies everything worth while, even tho she makes mistakes in trying to live up to her ideals. As a teacher, in day- and night-schools, working for humanity, and struggling to improve the conditions of the poor, she has become the "mother of thousands," and through her we get the author's wide views on many vital subjects. Up and down fluctuate the family fortunes and experiences, and gradually Roger gets more and more in touch with his own and the world. "I see that I've been one of them —a link in a long chain of lives—all interbound and reaching on. In my life they have all been here as I shall be in lives to come." Deborah's love-story is as thrilling and dramatic as it is varied, but the book is bigger than the ordinary novel, more far-reaching in its meaning, more deeply rooted in human experiences, so that it fills the reader with aspirations for a better future and regrets for a neglected past.

Kobbé, Gustav. All-Of-A-Sudden Carmen. Pp. 278. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.35. Postage, 12 cents.

This is a rather exaggerated and improbable, but none the less interesting, story of a little waif, left at the door of a famous opera-house and brought up and educated by the door-man, the artists, and every employee in the company. It serves to show the kind and human side of great artists and the softening influence of a little child's helplessness. Of course "Signora" becomes familiar with every known opera, and breathes in music with every breath, so that ultimately she becomes the great Carmen like the one she has always envied and admired. In her development we find many tales of self-sacrifice, jealousy, love, and unselfish devotion, and also amusing accounts of habits and customs behind the scenes, and descriptions of stage properties, makeshifts, and machinery. It is a pretty little story, light and improbable, but interesting.

One Year of Pierrot. Illustrated by Lester Hornby. Pp. 364. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.50. Postage, 12 cents.

Whether this is fact or fiction, no one knows, nor is the name of the writer divulged, but it is a rhapsody on motherhood and an idealization of mothers and babies. It is almost like a sermon on "And a little child shall lead them." In one short year of a baby's life, villains become upright citizens, grouches disappear, the lame are healed, common and hard women become soft and gentle, and love comes into its own. All this because of the influence of the irresistible smile of Pierrot who came to save his mother from utter despair at the loss of her husband. The good-hearted Jack Martin, artist, for whom the baby's mother worked, made it possible for life to go on as usual and the circumstances which grow up around this one short life have all the variety necessary for the most thrilling love-story, but the story stands principally for the sweetness of childhood, and lays bare a mother's heart. It is a fascinating and dainty story for all.

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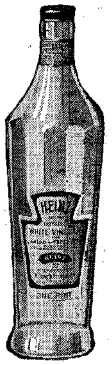

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RESULT: Neōlin Soles averaged 1000 miles. Leather soles averaged 300 miles.

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These tests speak for themselves. The really important point about them, however, is this: They agree almost exactly with the results vouched for by various Neōlin wearers themselves. Over six million pairs of Neōlin already placed in service have confirmed these tests. As an example we present this letter. It is from a letter carrier, to whom superlative sole-wear is an actual necessity. So this is really supreme testimony upon Neōlin's super-wear:—

"Gentlemen:

"My Neōlin Soles in comparison with leather or other soles are equal to about three pairs."

(Signed) Howard Haskins
Carrier No. 36, Akron, O.

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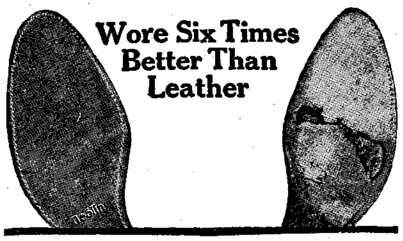

Neōlin Sole, worn one-sixth through in 33 days, on right foot of experimenter.

Leather Sole, worn clean through in 33 days, on left foot of experimenter.

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CURRENT POETRY

GEORGE STERLING has never been called "a magazine poet." While most of our verse-writers have busied themselves with poems that seemed intended to appeal to the prospective editorial purchaser, George Sterling has written as if the thought of editors and publishers never troubled him—as if his sole business was to give beautiful expressions to beautiful impressions. The poem which we quote appeared in a magazine—*The Bellman;* but it is not a magazine verse. It is poetry—musical and magical.

SAILS

By George Sterling

In the growing haste of the world must this thing be:
The passing of sails forever from the sea?
Fewer always the sails go out to the West;
More and huger the steamers howl to the star—
Trailing their smoke afar,
Staining the deep and the heavens' patient breast.
Mighty are these we have tamed—
Giants electric, monsters of gas and of steam,
Titans unknown tho named.
But oh! for a younger sea and the sails' glad gleam,
And the clean horizon's call
And the Powers of the air man never shall tame at all!
Was it not well with the world
And well with the heart,
When ships went forth to lands untraced on a chart?—
When the dauntless wings were furled
In wonderful havens, virgin then of a mast,
At islands without a past,
Girt around with an alien ocean's foam,
Over the world from home?

O mariners! Sea-lords on a stranger blue!
Kings of the planet's sapphire morning! You
That had mystery for loot!
Serfs of a sharp unrest that asked no curing
But that of golden and dragon-guarded fruit,
Where, past the sky-line luring,
The dim Hesperides
Echoed like purple shells the sirened seas!
A vestige of your kingdom lies in light
Where a lone sail goes out against the night.
O path on which the fleets of the world were led!
Changing, changeless road of marvel and death—
Of songless birds o'er meadows that none shall tread!
Of empire gone in a breath
As the keels of the quick descend to the keels of the dead!
In the hurry of things shall the sails depart from thee—
They, kin to the clouds of the sea,
And driven even as clouds by the harborless wind?
For I dream of the wonderful wings
Of the old Phenician quest
Deeper and deeper into the mystical West;
Of forgotten ocean-kings,
When the galley wandered forth,
And the sails shone white on the cold horizon-line,
Like an iceberg's peak that lifted far in the North.
For I dream of the purple brine
And the blazoned pomp of the saint on the galleon's van,
As, dark from the deep, the sails of Raleigh or Drake
On the gold of morning ran.
For I dream of battles entered for England's sake,
And Nelson's high war-frigates with canvas taut
Above the thunder of cannon, the world at stake,
And the world with death well-bought.

Splendid now on my dream
The snows of the clipper gleam,
Towers of marble, glorious, tall in the sun—
Hurling south to the hurricanes of the Horn.
O pinions, wrenched and torn
By the North Atlantic's breath,
On homing whalers, three years' cruising done.
(Captain! Captain! What of the seas of Death?)
O colored sails of the little fishing-boats,
From a thousand turquoise harbors venturing,
Under the tropic day!
Gray canvases that bring
The shapely sealers to San Francisco Bay,
Where the steel-walled cruiser floats.
But I hear a naiad sing,
And softer now in my vision the vans of silk
Glimmer on eastern shallops, by dusk adrift
On waters of legend; and webs as white as milk
Are wafting a murdered queen to her island tomb,
Where the cypress columns lift.
And ghostly now on the gloom
The shrouded spars of the Flying Dutchman go
To harbors that none shall know:
Foamless the ripples of her passing die
Across the dark, and then from the dark, a cry!

O light of the sea-solitude! O sails
Must you pass even so
To the realms of fantasy and the olden tales?
Ports of oblivion, hidden far from the sun,
At your anchorage shall every one be furled,
These wings of man's adventure around the world—
Like the old beauties dying, one by one?
Ever the clouds return; shall these come back
On the wind's eternal track—
Braving again the deep's immortal wrath?
O wings of man's adventure in old years!
Here at an ocean's brink
Whence the great, unceasing quest
On the everlasting path
Draws yet the heart and the hand to the sea's frontiers
And spaces scornful of rest,
Under the night's first star I watch you sink,
In the world's twilight fading, fading West.

Of the partizan war-poems so far written in America, many have been stirring and strongly made, but few have had real distinction. As we consider the war-poems written in this country since August, 1914, those that seem to have made the deepest impression are Edith Thomas's songs against war and Margaret Widdemer's "The Old Road to Paradise." Miss Widdemer's poem, as readers of these pages will remember, was a beautiful statement of the purifying and ennobling effect of war's tragedy. She is represented in the current *Harper's Magazine* by a war-poem different in thought. It is a splendid bit of historical pageantry, with a noble prayer for peace as climax.

THE OLD KINGS

By Margaret Widdemer

All of the Old Kings
Are wakened from their sleep,
Arthur out of Avalon,
Ogier from the deep,
Redbeard from his Dragon-Rock,
Sigurd from his fen . . .
"*Is it time?*" they rise and cry,
"*To lead our hosts again?*"

They have donned their wingèd helms,
They would rise and reign,
The young king Sebastian,
The old king Charlemagne,
Harold with his great bow,
Roland with his horn . . .
Men have heard their horses' hoofs
Many a scarlet morn!

The Old Kings have risen . . .
Where the hosts advance
Redbeard cries his Germans on,
Karle cries out for France,
Up and down the battle-field
Ghostly armies beat,
Stilly down the gray sea glides
Olaf's shadow-fleet. . . .

Up and down the red fields
Men have seen them go,
Seen the long plumes on the wind,
Seen the pennons flow;
Harry out of Agincourt
Sends his bowmen wide,
Joan that has forgiven them
Battles at their side. . . .

Christ, King of Paradise,
Hasten with Thy hosts,
Angels all in silver mail,
Saints and blessed ghosts;
Cry the long swords sheathed again,
Cry the pennons furled,
Lest under Ragnarök
Lie the shattered world!

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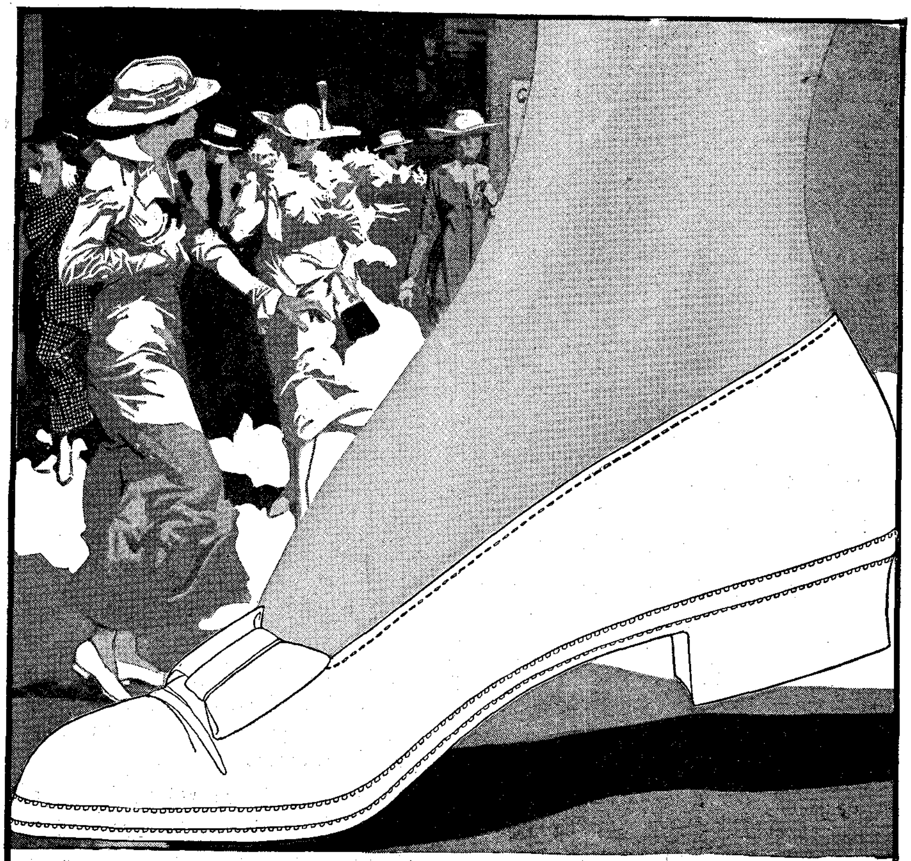

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United States Rubber Company
New York

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

HARRISON GRAY OTIS

OLD age ne'er cooled the blood of Harrison Gray Otis, and the experiences of three wars were not enough for this veteran editor who, in his seventies, fought radicalism and Union labor with all the power of his pen, despite libel-suits and dynamite. The blowing-up of his Los Angeles *Times* building was the culmination of the bitter animosity which had been aroused between the venerable but explosive editor and certain labor-leaders, and gave the former a nation-wide prominence in his old age. General Otis led the opposition to the Progressive movement in California, and often exprest his opinion of the Progressive leaders in terms more vigorous than parliamentary.

Mentally, physically, morally he was aggressive, says the San Diego *Union*, in commenting upon his death in his eighty-first year, and it declares that while he may have failed to win the love of his fellow men, he compelled the respect of those who hated him. Tho his enemies denounced him as unjust, and his opinions as bigoted, they never accused him of dishonesty in his editorial despotism. As illustrating General Otis's physical courage, Harry Carr—for many years on the staff of *The Times*—quoting from an officer on the staff of the General during his campaign in the Philippines, says:

> The terrible Filipino insurrection was about to break out. The brigade commanded by General Otis was stationed at a very dangerous point on the line. Organized bodies of rebels had entrenched themselves and were obviously looking for trouble. Orders came from the American Army Headquarters that our troops were on no account to engage in battle with the natives.
>
> One afternoon, General Otis was dismayed to hear the natives in the trenches opposite his position begin kicking up a row. They opened fire on General Otis's brigade. Bullets were popping all around. The General was mindful of his orders not to engage in battle; but he was furious at the natives. Summoning one of the officers of his staff he started on foot, unarmed and alone, across the fire-swept zone and walked straight up to the rebel trench.
>
> The natives were so astonished that they stopt firing. The General sternly ordered the rebel captain to come out and explain himself. The rebel was startled and scared half to death in spite of the fact that the General was unarmed and alone, except for the staff officer. He stammered out some kind of lame explanation.
>
> General Otis then ordered him to draw his men up in line. The native did so. "Now," said General Otis, "I am an officer of the United States Army. I want you to present arms to me as an evidence of your respect for my Government."
>
> The erstwhile bloodthirsty officer meekly did as he was bidden. General Otis acknowledged the salute and, turning

about, walked coolly back to his own command.

Charles F. Lummis, a member of the editorial staff of *The Times* for more than thirty years, also throws a strong light on the character of General Otis in the following story:

> He was a man who, like every other real man, liked power. But of all things that he despised, the thing he most despised was any one that was afraid of him or of anything else on God's earth. The day I went on *The Times* it had a circulation of 2,700 daily. It had two older and far richer rivals in the newspaper-field here. One of them had a man of uncommon talent at its head.
>
> About this time a man of irreproachable character—a banker, a good citizen—had a notion to run for the United States Senate. I am telling something that I know all about—and that very few people in this community know, except the principals, who have certainly never told about it. They were the backers of this banker. They knew of Colonel Otis's financial straits. Two of them—among the foremost business men in town—came to Colonel Otis and said: "Colonel, you think, don't you, that Major So-and-so would be a good representative of this section in Congress?"
>
> "Yes, he is a good man—probably the best in sight."
>
> "Well, Colonel, we would like to have the support of *The Times* in his campaign. We understand that you think of purchasing Colonel So-and-so's interests in the paper so as to be sole owner. We would like to say to you that we would be glad to advance on an indefinite term the money you may need for such purchase of any adverse interests in *The Times* if you will support the Major in his campaign."
>
> Colonel Otis walked up and down the little editorial room. And then he turned and said:
>
> "Gentlemen, I thank you. I believe Major So-and-so would represent us well in Congress. But, gentlemen, while I would like to be the owner of *The Times*, *The Times* belongs to the public, and I can not sell it out. I can not accept your kind offer. If, among the candidates that may come up, Major So-and-so is, in my judgment, the best, *The Times* will support him. But not one cent."

To John S. McGroarty, also one of the staff of writers of *The Times*, General Otis revealed the finer side of his character. McGroarty says of him:

> He was keen on all fine things in life. He was passionately fond of poetry. He had an unerring judgment of the real in literature. Indeed, he was himself a stylist in writing, with a perfect sense of the meaning and delicate phrasings of the English tongue. His admiration of these same qualities in others was genuine. and generous. He loved pictures and nature. The fields, the hills, the sea, the flowers, and the flocks of the folds were always a deep source of delight to him.
>
> But, after all, I am sure that the two great passions of his life were the flag of his country, and Los Angeles, the city of his adoption. These two he loved as a strong man loves anything, with

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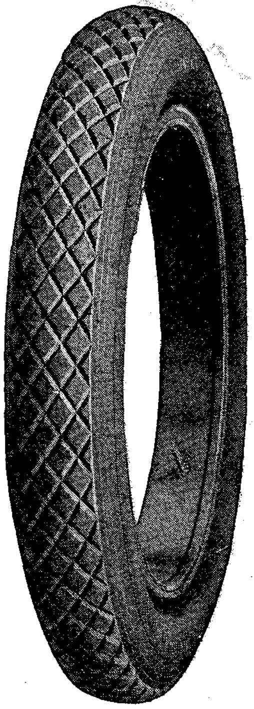

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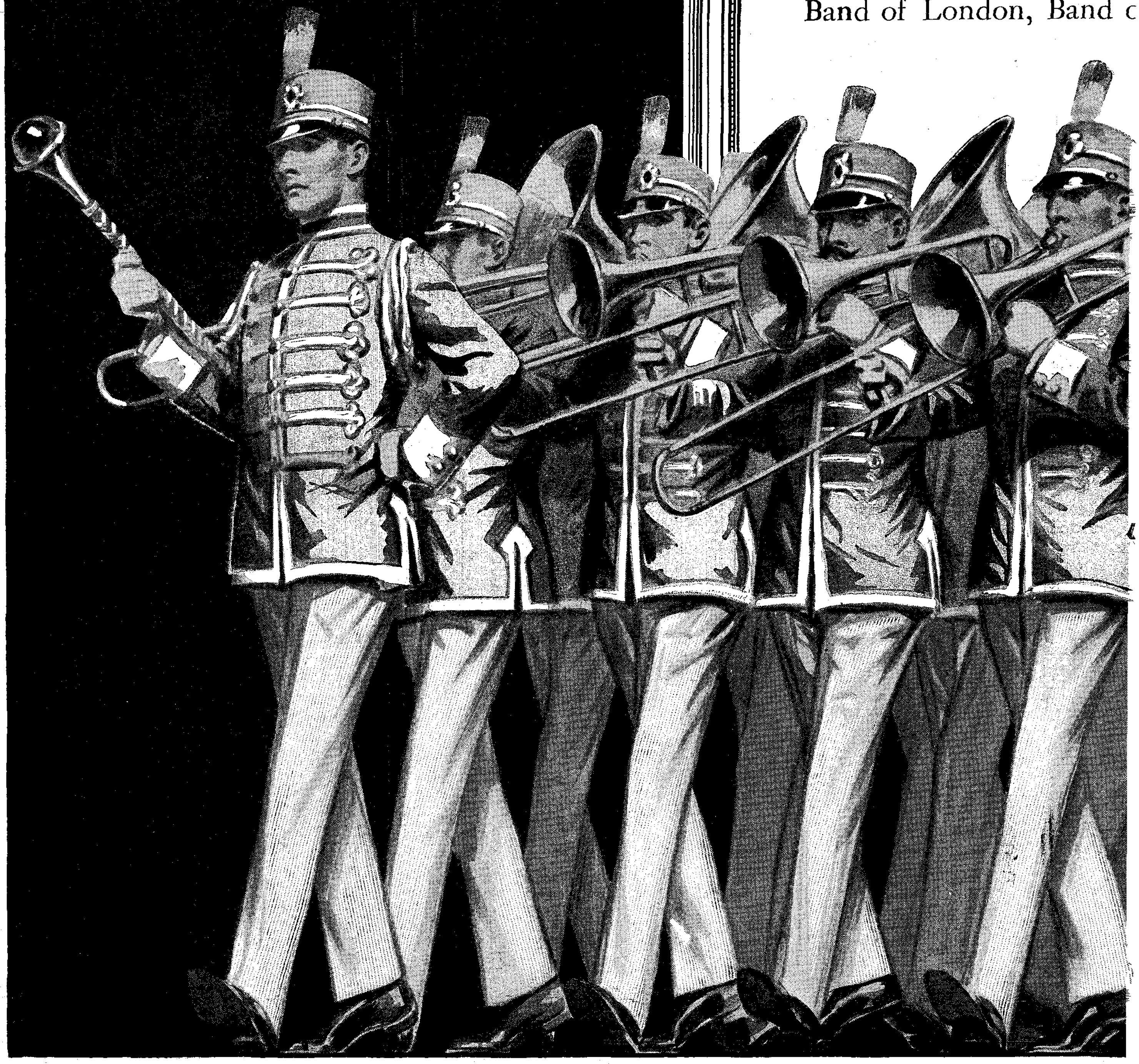

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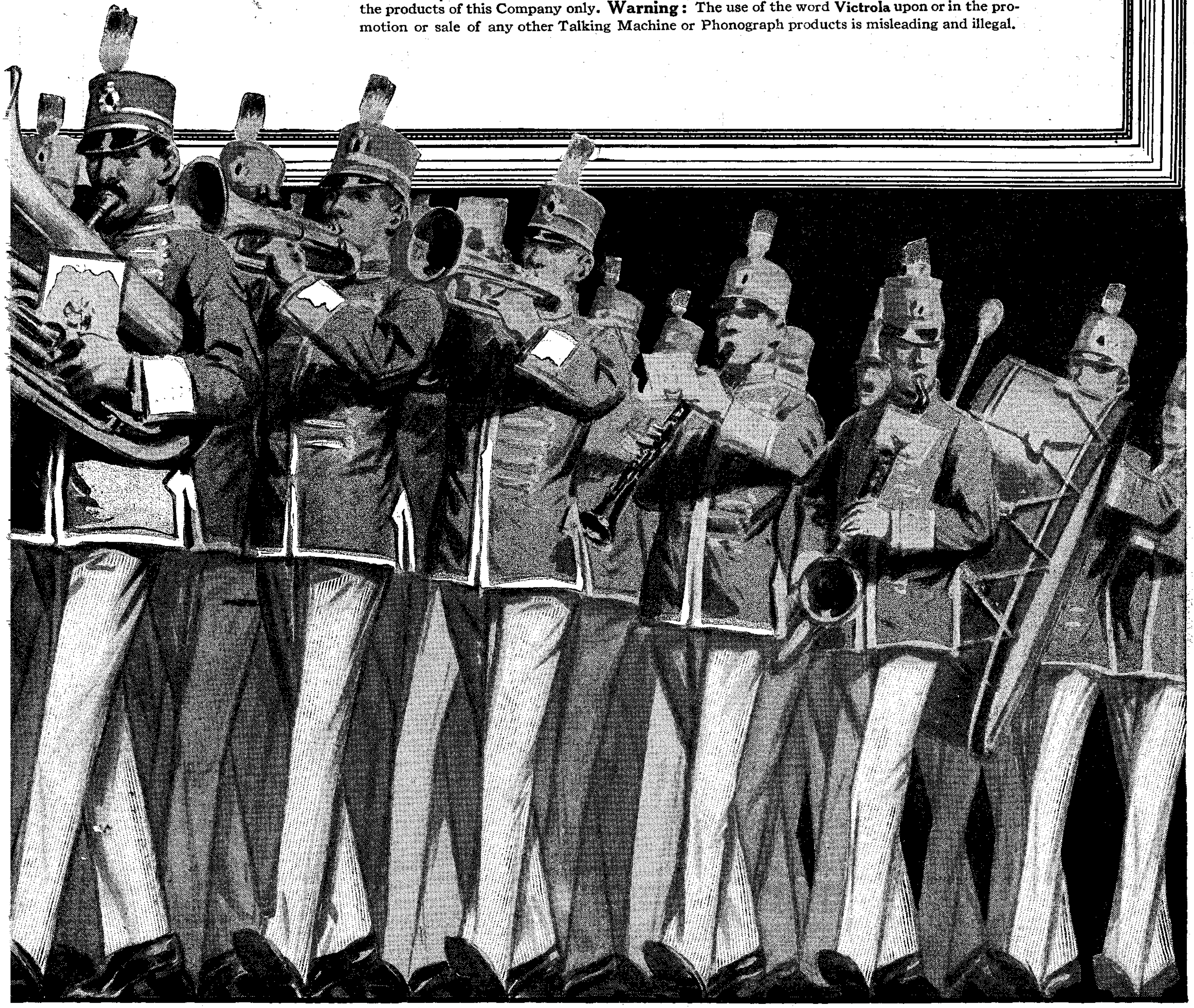

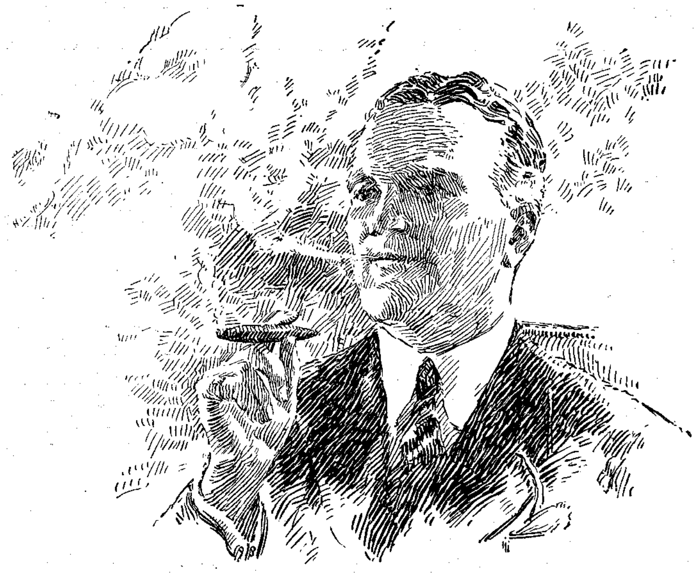

Two types — I know them both

Yes, friends, I've smoked the much professing, over-friendly type, that dominates the smoking hour with sheer, black strength.

And, too, I know the joy of building Spanish castles with ROBERT BURNS' blue spirals.

Mind you, I have no quarrel with men who puff twelve-cylinder cigars.

But this I know: *My* system's not equipped to wrestle with the heavier flavors of those ruthless smokes.

A mild cigar is what I want—fine flavor guaranteed by Havana—true!—yet made *less strong*, like ROBERT BURNS, for men whose tasks demand clear heads and steady nerves.

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Remember that Little Bobbie is a pocket edition
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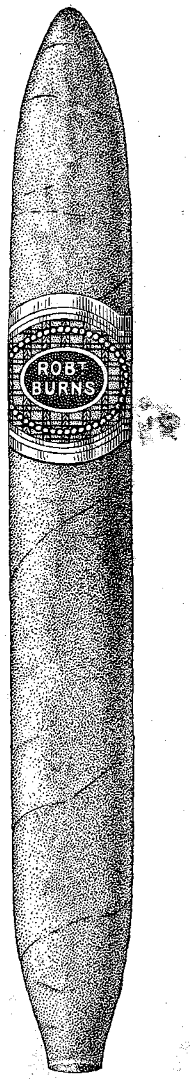

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(Exact Size)

a constancy and fervor beyond all words to tell.

General Otis was as careless of the comment and criticism of his enemies as he was of the attacks of the Philippine natives. This indifference is illustrated by the following incident related by Mr. Carr, who was by far more seriously upset than his chief:

> As it always happens in the case of public men, people will just now begin to realize how stedfastly the General held to sanity and truth during the storms that raged around him. One of the worst of these storms happened at the time of the San Francisco graft-prosecutions. This crusade began as a great righteous civic movement. It degenerated into a hateful persecution in which an amazing submersion of justice took place. It degenerated into a lawless affair with two gangs of hired gunmen dogging each other's footsteps.
>
> General Otis was the first person to see whither that appalling debauch of hysteria was tending. He took his stand and brought on a storm the like of which few newspapers have ever faced. I was perfectly broken-hearted over the injustice and the outrage of the charges made against him. I hurried back to Los Angeles, absolutely licked. It was then that I got to know the timber of which General Otis was made. The storm might have been a May zephyr for all he worried. I couldn't even get him interested in it.
>
> "What you have written is true and fair, and let the heathen rage." he said. And with that he dismissed the topic.
>
> The General was always amused to hear the stories about the elaborate instructions he was supposed to have given me when I went away to the war. According to these stories I was to "roast" and praise and to look for facts complimentary to this nation or that. As a matter of fact, the General gave me no instructions beyond this: "Find out what the facts are, and don't get killed unless you have to."

That General Otis had a premonition of the end may be read into the following personal message written quite recently: "I am proud of *The Times*, not alone because the property is a great and profitable one, but, primarily, because *The Times* is very close to my heart, the apple of my eye, the realization of one of the foremost ambitions of my life; and also because it is an established public institution—a bulwark of liberty and law which in other hands, now with me and to come after me, will stand long beyond the time when I shall have gone before."

Harrison Gray Otis was born in Washington County, Ohio, in 1837. His grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and prominent among his ancestors were James Otis, Revolutionary patriot and orator, and the first Harrison Gray Otis, once a United States Senator from Massachusetts. *The Times* says of his life:

> General Otis was reared on a farm, at-

tending the common schools of southern Ohio for three months in each winter, until the age of 14 years, when he left home to learn the printing trade. He attended Wetherby's Academy, Lowell, O., in 1856–57, and subsequently graduated from Granger's Commercial College, Columbus, O. He enlisted as a private in the Twelfth Ohio Volunteers, June 25, 1861, was promoted to first sergeant March 1, 1862. He served forty-nine months in the army, in the field, and camp; participated in fifteen engagements, was twice wounded in battles, and received seven promotions, including two brevets.

In 1898 he served in the Spanish-American War, and in 1899 in the war to suppress the Filipino insurrection, as Brigadier-General of Volunteers, having been appointed by President McKinley, May, 1898.

He was present, in command of his brigade, at the Filipino outbreak on the night of February 4, 1899, and participated with his command, constantly on the advance line in all the subsequent actions up to and including the capture of Malolos, March 31, 1899.

On April 2, 1899, Brigadier-General Otis was relieved of his command at Malolos, at his own request, and returned to the United States, where he was honorably discharged from the military service July 2, 1899. He was subsequently brevetted major-general "for meritorious conduct in action at Caloocan, March 25, 1899."

General Otis was a stalwart, independent Republican in politics, a steady opponent of political insurgency, and was identified with the old Republican guard. He married September 11, 1859, Miss Eliza A. Wetherby, who died November 12, 1904, and who was actively associated with her husband in journalism for more than a quarter of a century. Of this union came a son, Harrison Gray, born, 1861, died in infancy, and four daughters, Lillian, born September 22, 1864, died March, 1905; Marian, wife of Harry Chandler; Mabel, wife of Franklin Booth, and Esther, died in infancy.

General Otis became owner of a small newspaper and printing-plant at Marietta, O., in 1865, was foreman of the Government Printing-office at Washington, 1869–1870; chief of a division in the United States Patent Office, 1871 to 1876; editor and publisher of the Santa Barbara *Press*, 1876 to 1880; principal United States Treasury agent in charge of the Seal Islands of Alaska from 1879 to 1881.

The General had a strong strain of old-fashioned, true-blue religion, inherited from his New England ancestors. It was a good, sturdy belief in the Maker of all things.

I remember after the explosion which destroyed the *Times* Building that the police detailed a body-guard to accompany the General everywhere he went. The guard was the only man in town who never could find the General. One of the familiar sights of the *Times* office was this forlorn gunman wandering lonesomely around trying to locate the man he was supposed to be guarding.

We were so filled with apprehension over this recklessness on the part of the General that I spoke to him about it one day and begged him to be more careful. His answer was a pretty good index to his clear, upstanding, definite courage:

"I don't want a body-guard to follow me around," he said. "I have three reasons:

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SPEAKING to the new salesman the dealer says: "Anyone who has ever used a Robbins & Myers Motor knows that one of these motors on any electrical device is a sure sign of quality. That's why the line of electric washing machines we carry is such a big seller. The Robbins & Myers Motor is a built-in guarantee of reliable service—our strongest sales help."

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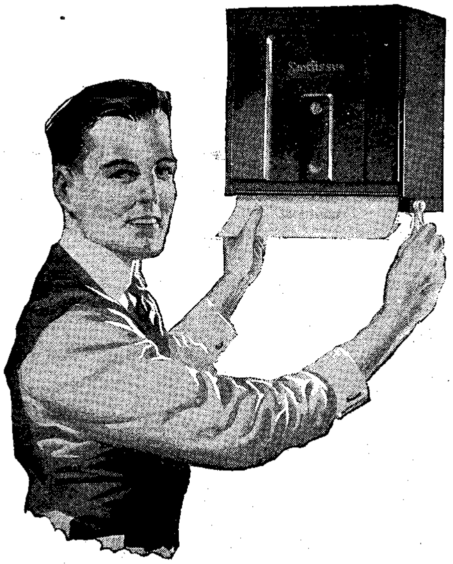

THERE'S nothing quite so refreshing these hot, sticky days as a splash of cold water and a clean ScotTissue Towel.

The soft, absorbent ScotTissue texture just "eats up" the moisture and leaves your skin cool and comfortable. And that's a real towel tip, for you tired business men especially. You'll feel fit and ready to go to it again with renewed energy. Try it and see.

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cannot be classed with what are commonly known as paper towels. ScotTissue is a paper *specially* manufactured for towel purposes.

When you find a pure white, soft and very absorbent towel, with the trade-mark "ScotTissue" embossed on it—your identification—you will find real satisfaction, real hot-weather comfort.

ScotTissue is the ideal towel service for amusement parks, boat lines, stores, office buildings, hotels, theatres, restaurants, factories, offices, schools and institutions. Write for further interesting and valuable information.

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Manufacturers of ScotTissue Towels and Toilet Paper
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In the first place, precautions never do any good; in the next place, I wouldn't give these murderers the satisfaction of seeing me walking around under the protection of a body-guard. Lastly, I believe there is still a God in Israel."

To the last of his years the General was living the eager life of a boy. He gloried in his ranches, and in his newspaper. Life flowed hot and strong in him to the very end. He liked to ride at a mad pace in his automobile. He liked to try new machinery in his press-rooms; he liked to hear new thoughts.

In its editorial on the death of General Otis, *The Times* says:

> His dominant characteristic was faithfulness—loyalty to principle; loyalty to country; loyalty to friends; loyalty to all obligations, great or small. In all his splendid career no man or woman ever charged him with a broken promise, a dishonored obligation, or an unpaid demand.

BRUSSILOFF AND KORNILOFF

GEN. ALEXIS A. BRUSSILOFF, who, early in August, resigned as Commander-in-Chief of the armies of Russia because—as a Petrograd dispatch declared—he had "become extremely pessimistic toward the military situation," is a man of aristocratic birth and high attainments. When a young cavalryman he was so fortunate as to attract the attention of the Grand Duke Nicholas, and his promotion—always deserved, however—was rapid, until he reached a position at the head of the Army. Because of his birth and his devotion to the Czar it has been frequently asked, since the revolution, why he should be preferred to men of the "people" like Alexieff and Ruzshi who had risen to high command. "But the leaders of the Duma, the men of New Russia, knew Brussiloff well," says Charles Johnston in the New York *Times*, "and they did not for a moment hesitate, but with well-grounded trust gave him the supreme command of the revolutionary Army."

Brussiloff is a man of deep religious thought, and was a faithful servant of Nicholas because the Czar represented to him the life of Holy Russia. *The Times* says further:

> With this devotion to Russia, what must have been his sorrow and suffering on seeing the life of Russia threatened with ruin and dishonor by the disgraceful intrigues and scandals connected with the names of Rasputin, of Stürmer, of Protopopoff; scandals which the whole world knows now, but which Brussiloff knew well long months ago.
>
> How clearly Brussiloff knew what was going on months ago is shown by a little incident, hardly commented on at the time, but now seen to be immensely significant. It will be remembered that in May, 1916, on the eve of the previous Galician drive, Brussiloff dismissed all the newspaper correspondents from anywhere near his Army. He told them, with brusk humor, that, if there were any vital movements of troops, they would learn them presently—from the Austrian bulletins.
>
> For his part, he had no intention of allowing the news of his moves to get prematurely to Petrograd, and thence to Berlin "by the Petrograd switchboard." A little phrase; but we see to-day just what Brussiloff meant, thirteen or fourteen months ago, by "the Petrograd switchboard." There is nothing we know now concerning the shameful Rasputin-Stürmer situation that Brussiloff did not know and deplore, and, we may be certain, endeavor to remedy months and months ago. Therefore, devoted to the ideal of Holy Russia and to the victory of Russia in the great war against the powers of evil, his adherence to the revolution was inevitable.

In describing the personality of Brussiloff, previous to his resignation as Commander-in-Chief, a writer in the St. Louis *Post Dispatch* says:

> General Brussiloff is short, compact, and astonishingly light, and his general air and quickness of address have caused several writers to compare him with the late Lord Roberts. Altho he is sixty-three years old, in appearance he is a man of fifty who has lived the greater part of his life in the open.
>
> At the outbreak of the Turkish War, Brussiloff was in the Corps de Pages, which he left for active service. By virtue of his origin he had the privilege of serving in Russia's crack regiment, the Guard, but the young soldier elected to enlist in a Caucasian cavalry regiment, with which he served throughout the campaign.
>
> Brussiloff was endowed by nature with a faculty of study and reflection and always has been an incessant reader. His huge library is composed mainly of books on history and strategy.
>
> When necessity arises Brussiloff can be the martinet, and a severe one, but it is said of him that he is stricter with himself than with any one else. For eighteen months he never left the Army and never saw his family for a day. At last his wife came to visit him and after two weeks passed Brussiloff told her that it was time for her to return to Moscow. But those around him, who had been charmed by the society of Mme. Brussiloff, hinted that it would be well if she could remain a day or two longer.
>
> "Not another day, not in any case," the General replied. "When once there is an order that wives can visit their husbands for a fortnight, this rule must be binding for all. And as it is binding for ensigns and second lieutenants, then I, as commander of the armies, must show an example to the younger officers."
>
> Mme. Brussiloff departed that same day for Moscow.
>
> Gen. Brussiloff's chief delight in peacetimes is riding to hounds. Recently, he has become a pedestrian, but his vigor is undiminished. Every afternoon at 4 o'clock, when the exigencies of the campaign permit, he drives in his automobile to a forest about nine miles from his headquarters. There he leaves the machine and for two hours trudges along at top speed without turning his head. It is a terrific hardship on his officers, especially one who is fat and short of breath, and whose struggles the General takes a mischievous delight in watching.
>
> Brussiloff, like Joffre, was one of the first

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men to grasp the great truth in the present war that fighting conditions had changed.

"Technique, technique, and still technique!" he said to a correspondent. "Forty years have passed since the Russo-Turkish war and what a revaluation of values! Of the former traditions not one stone remains on another. Take Skobeleff, for instance. Is it thinkable that an ostentatious, decorative general like that, galloping about at the front in a white uniform and on a white horse, should exist to-day? Possibly, but he would last only a quarter of an hour, for, if the Germans fired a few volleys nothing would be left of this dashing horseman.

"In those days this splendid bravado had its object and meaning—it was an inspiration for the troops. But now, when everything has disappeared from the surface and been buried in the ground, Skobeleff could be seen by, at the most, two companies. That is not enough to justify the exposure of the life of the commander of an army to such danger. At the same time I am far from thinking that the commander of an army should merely sit at his headquarters or drive around visiting the staffs or corps or divisions. On the contrary, a commander must be visible at the front and under fire, so that officers and soldiers may see him and 'feel' his presence and so that he may witness the actual circumstances of the battle. Only by these means can there be a living bond between a commander and the army."

Officers who have served under General Brussiloff refer to him as "a great chief." Over his higher officers he exercises a sort of dictatorship and any contradiction frets

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2 Full card medium size Safety Pins.

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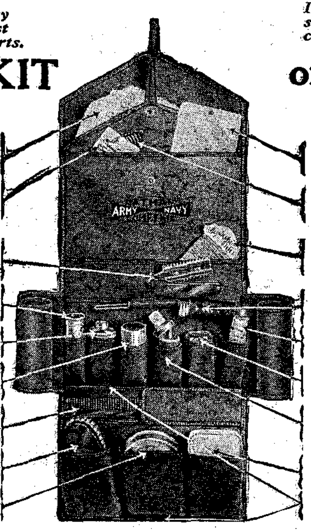

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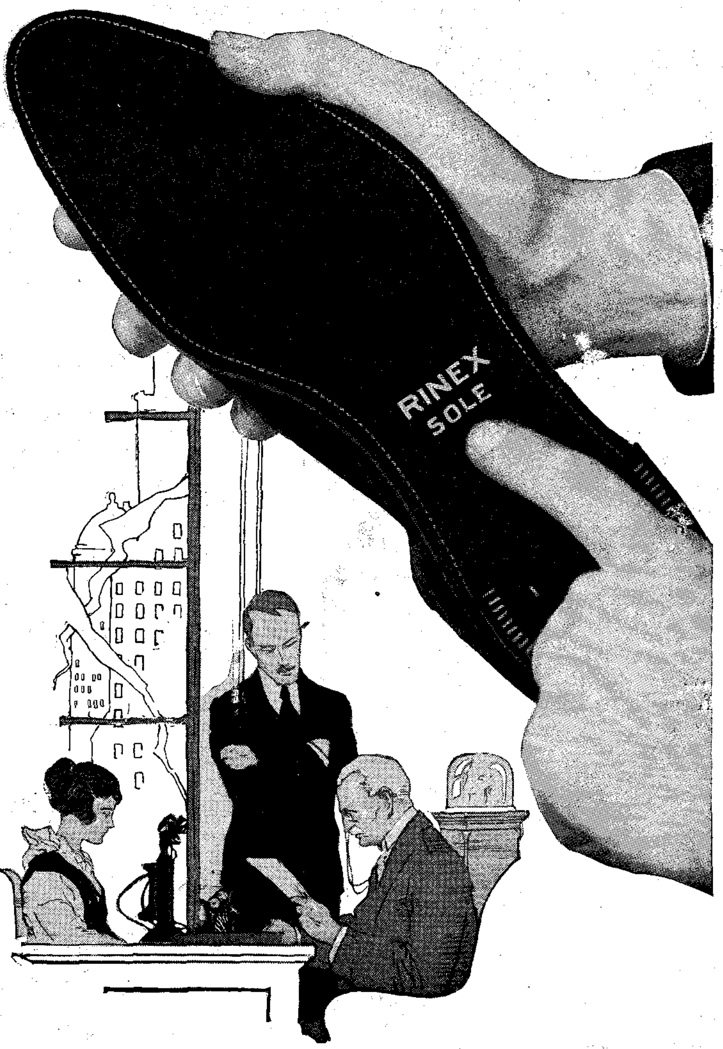

and irritates him. But he is quick to recover and recognize the value of disinterested advice.

One of Brussiloff's corps commanders, after a complicated and difficult maneuver, bitterly contested by the enemy, felt that his prestige had suffered in the judgment of his superior. He wanted to explain things and sought to discover whether he still had the confidence of his chief.

"As you are still at the head of your corps," Brussiloff told him, dryly, "there is no need for any answer. Had you ceased to have my confidence, you would have gone by now."

Gen. Laurus Georgieovitch Korniloff, who succeeds General Brussiloff as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, is of more lowly origin than his predecessor, altho in many respects he is the prototype of Brussiloff. Korniloff is by no means a product of the revolution, and those who believed that the Old Russia offered no opportunity to its peasant classes may be surprized to learn that, tho born in a Cossack cabin in western Siberia, Korniloff rose to fame and rank under the old autocracy. Neither was he the only one of his family to emerge from obscurity. According to *The Times* his grandfather was Vice-Admiral Vladimir Alexandrovitch Korniloff, known as the "Defender of Sebastopol," who sank his five war-ships in the head of the bay, and, establishing his forces on shore, defended the port for a year against the combined attacks of France and England. He was mortally wounded on October 5, 1854. Of the Korniloff of to-day a writer in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* says:

> His people were Cossacks of the small commune of Karalinsk, in western Siberia, and Korniloff's earliest days were days of toil and hardship.
>
> Somehow or other, partly with the assistance of the local priest, or "pope," as he is called, a young Leo Fregorevitch, Korniloff managed to acquire some degree of education. He was an insatiable reader and was gifted with a wonderful memory. He did odd jobs for the priest and others, and at the age of twelve he alternated the work of village clerk, a sort of communal amanuensis and bookkeeper, with that of log-cutter, wood-collector, and salesman. He was singularly precocious, and by the age of fourteen had developed such manliness and self-reliance as to attract the notice of a kindly officer of the Army, through whom he gained admission to a cadet corps.
>
> Like Sir Hector Macdonald and Sir William Robertson, both of whom rose from the humblest ranks to the positions of generals in the British Army, Korniloff was a born soldier. At the same time he was a student, combining a marked facility in acquiring languages with a mathematical bent.
>
> Having completed his cadet course with high honors, he entered the artillery branch, where again he made such headway that at the early age of twenty-four he reached captain's rank and was appointed artillery instructor to the garrison of Perm. This augmented somewhat his meager pay, which he still further in-

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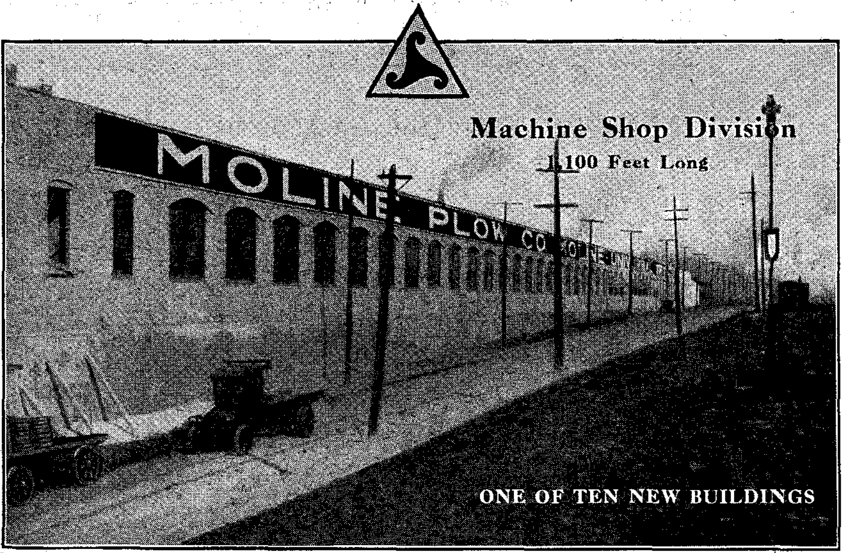

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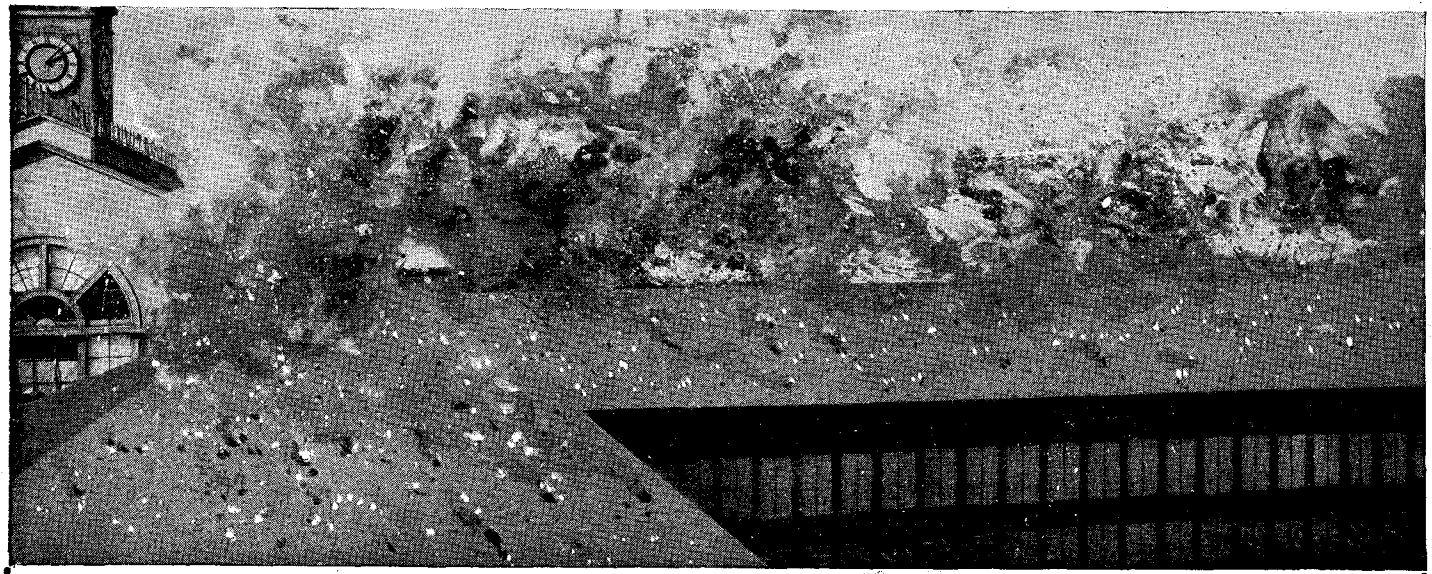

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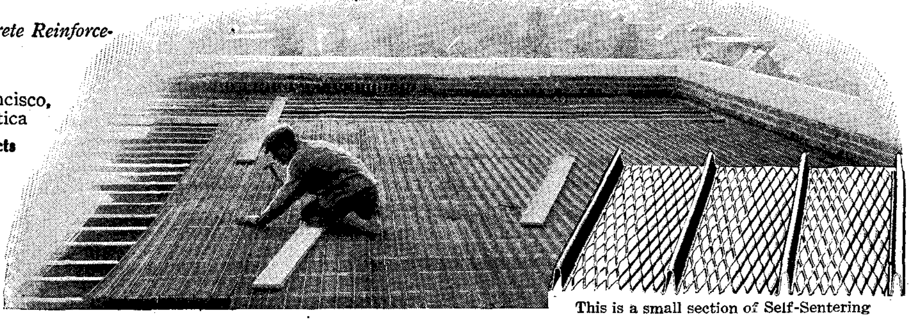

This is a small section of Self-Sentering creased by writing treatises for military and scientific magazines, his journalistic and liberal tendencies being far from appreciated by some of his superiors and by the bureaucrats. Nevertheless his brilliant capacity won for him the attention of the War Office, and by and by he was promoted to a Guards regiment. But his humble origin made him scarcely *persona grata* with his aristocratic brother officers, and he also found the expense of staying in the vicinity of the capital and court beyond his means. So at his urgent request he was transferred to the distant and unhealthy province of Turkestan, where, because of the unattractive conditions, officers received special pay and allowances. He still continued to study and learned to speak Persian and other Eastern languages.

Fortunately for him, if not for his country, war broke out between Russia and Japan. Hurrying back from his eastern outpost, he applied at army headquarters for active duty and was allowed to join his regiment. He rose through the rank of major to be colonel when a little more than thirty—he is now only forty-six. He did not conceal that he had sprung from the masses, that he was a plain soldier, but his geniality and kindness to those in the ranks did not prevent him from being a strict disciplinarian. As a result, he was beloved and implicitly obeyed.

When Russia's shattered forces were in full retreat from Mukden, Korniloff was intrusted with the onerous task of covering that retreat. This he did with rare skill and resource as well as personal bravery, saving many thousands of men who would otherwise have been slaughtered or have fallen into the hands of the enemy, together with hundreds of guns and great quantities of supplies. It was a masterly piece of business which made Korniloff's reputation and won for him the admiration and gratitude of Kuropatkin, and even of the Czar.

Colonel Korniloff received the Cross of St. George, which is only awarded for personal courage on the battle-field, and a sword of honor from the Czar. He was offered a staff appointment at the close of the war, but preferred to return in an administrative capacity to Turkestan, a country which profoundly interested him. There he resumed his studies of oriental languages and affairs. He visited and explored other eastern provinces of Russia, ultimately reaching Manchuria, with which he was already familiar. Here he became proficient in the Chinese and Japanese languages.

Korniloff is, without doubt, one of the greatest linguists and most erudite philologists in Russia. I met him on various occasions, once in a field-hospital, where he was most solicitous about the wounded, and found him a simple, cordial man, of good height, vigorous habit, and pleasant countenance, speaking excellent English, as he does possibly a dozen other languages.

After the fall of Peremysl, the broken Austrian legions were reenforced by Germans. And while they were gaining strength the Russians were weakening, owing to an ever-increasing scarcity of munitions. Korniloff held the ground with lamentably few guns. In a final desperate struggle he actually succeeded in breaking through the foes who encircled him, and fell wounded, sword in hand. The Austrian papers rang with the exploits of the gallant Russian general, but this did not, in the end, prevent him from being interned in a prison-camp.

Being no longer a prisoner of honor, on parole, he felt justified in making his escape if possible. With the assistance and connivance of a Russian soldier, interned with him and who acted as his attendant, he got away.

Prof. Ferdinand Pisecsky, attached to the Servian Legation in Petrograd but now in the United States, tells in *The Times* this story of the man who sacrificed his life that his General might escape:

As a close watch was kept over him, it was not until the following summer that, with the assistance of Frank Mrnak, a Czech soldier with whom he had become acquainted in the concentration-camp, he was able to elude his captors and escape. Finally, in August, they were surprized by a squad of Austrians a short distance away. Both ran, and the enemy opened fire. Mrnak shielded General Korniloff, who managed to escape. Mrnak fell from several wounds and was captured. He was later sentenced by court martial in Pressburg to be shot.

It had been Frank Mrnak's intention of entering as a volunteer into the ranks of the Czecho-Slovak Brigade, which had grown into two divisions and has distinguished itself in the present Russian offensive. Mrnak had told General Korniloff of his ambition, and when the General finally learned of his companion's death he issued an order directing the commander of the brigade to enter Mrnak's name on the roll of Company A of the first regiment. He also ordered that at every roll-call, when Mrnak's name was called, the sergeant of the first squad should answer:

"Shot by Hungarian court martial in Pressburg for saving General Korniloff."

Continuing the story of Korniloff's escape, after the shooting of his companion, the writer in *The Public Ledger* says:

Korniloff hid by day and slept by night in fields, forests, and caves infested by wolves and bears. He climbed rocky barriers, swam icy rivers, evading sentries by the score. He endured all the pangs of starvation, until, incredibly worn and emaciated, he got safe within the Russian lines. Once more the papers rang with his exploits, and he became a greater popular hero than ever.

When the revolution broke out Korniloff was in Petrograd, and the revolutionary committee of the Duma, which ultimately crystallized into the Provisional Government, asked him to take command of the troops and made him military governor of the capital. To him may be given principal credit for the comparative bloodlessness of the rising and the good order which was maintained in the city during the eventful ides of March. His task accomplished in Petrograd, he went back to the front in order to restore order and discipline in the Army, which had been shaken and disintegrated by the fall of the Empire and the abdication of the Czar.

Even Brussiloff was disheartened and had resigned, so completely was the Army out of hand. But at Kerensky's urgent solicitation he resumed the supreme com-

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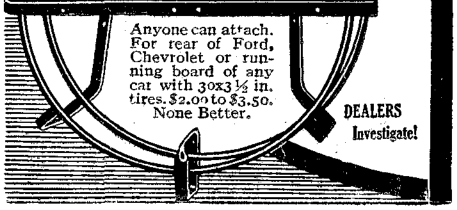

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mand. Korniloff was appointed to the command of the Eighth Army operating in Galicia and Bukowina.

Now Brussiloff has again resigned his command of the Russian armies—Kerensky's pleading this time being in vain—and Korniloff, the son of a Cossack peasant, is Commander-in-Chief of the armies of New Russia.

Some further light is thrown on the resignation of General Brussiloff by the Chicago *Evening Post* which thus quotes A. J. Sack, director of the Russian Information Bureau in New York:

> It is nowadays at least ten times more difficult to be a general in the Russian Army than before, and many would like to escape the responsibility. After being a general for about forty years in the Czar's Army, it is very difficult suddenly one day to become a general in a republican army—in the present Russian Army, the freest in the world. The commander of such an army must be not only a splendid strategist and a wonderful administrator, but also a sincere democrat. Otherwise, he will not inspire the masses of soldiers and they will not follow him.
>
> The Russian Army at the present moment, altho partially demoralized, robbed of supplies, and without some of the generals who led it splendidly for the last three years, is potentially stronger than ever before. This unfortunate retreat is undoubtedly the last retreat of the Russian armies before the Teutonic hordes, as far as we can see forward. There is only one outlook for the Russian armies in the near future, and that is to advance.

OLD DAYS OF SAWDUST AND SPANGLES

ANIMAL-TRAINING for the circus in the past has been generally regarded as cruel, and the humane person who sees an exhibition of performing beasts thinks almost invariably of the punishment that it has been necessary to inflict to bring wild animals to a state of subjection. Training methods of to-day are much more humane, says Albert Geyer in the Los Angeles *Times Magazine*, altho drastic measures are still sometimes necessary. Even with domestic animals vigorous treatment is at times called for.

The elephant is conceded to be the easiest animal to "educate" because of its great sagacity. According to the late Professor Lockhart they are—with few exceptions — sweet-tempered beasts and form a sincere and discriminating affection for man. Lockhart was unintentionally killed by one of his elephants which, in attempting to avoid what it believed to be an impending collision with an approaching railroad-train, jumped to one side, crushing Lockhart to death against a car. Says *The Times:*

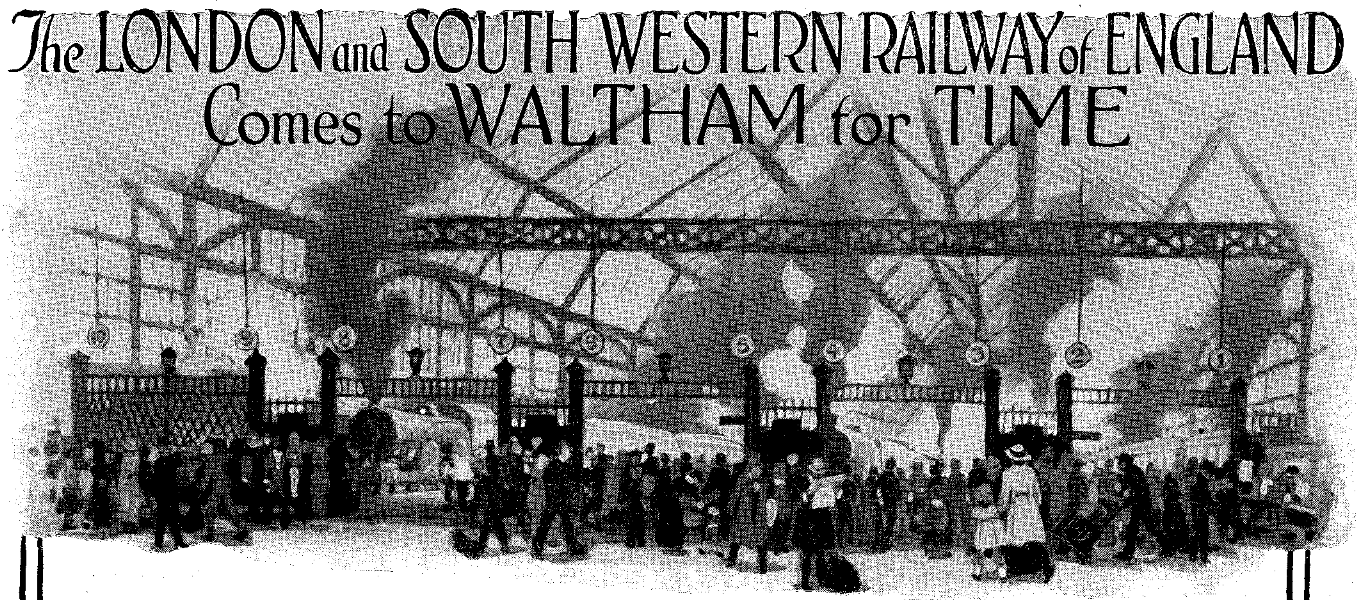
> Years ago Clown Charley McCarthy was doing an extremely ludicrous stunt with an exceptionally intelligent dwarfish elephant. "Mac" was very fond of him and fancied that his regard was reciprocated. It was his daily custom to present his quadruped friend with some toothsome morsel. On one occasion in Havana, Cuba, Charley overslept, had barely time to make up for his act, so the elephant failed to receive his accustomed dainty. Almost at the beginning of their pantomimic "skit," while "Mac's" back was turned, the elephant struck the clown a powerful blow with his trunk and felled him. "Mac," scarcely conscious, tried by crawling to elude the swinging trunk of the vindictive brute, and his escape from death was due solely to the interference of others, who, by kicks and blows, distracted the animal's attention and accomplished the clown's rescue.

In speaking of the passing of the old-fashioned clown of the good old days of our childhood, the writer says:

> The refined "jester," now obsolete, was a species of high-class talking clown and was immensely popular a generation ago. The leading exponent of this style of legitimate humor was the celebrated Dan Rice. He was a man of versatile talents and a fine mind; deeply read in everything, from the classics to the latest political and sporting events. He was a good pantomimist, with excellent voice and magnetic personality, and was the originator of all his quips and sayings. This high comedy style of clowning died with the introduction of the augmented tent, and was superseded by the nonsensical buffoonery now in vogue—a grotesque shadow of the brilliant substance of the "jester" type.
>
> The riding also has greatly deteriorated. The principal cause of this is the fact that it is now illegal for children to ride in public; consequently, equestrians are no longer taught in their minority; hence, the same degree of proficiency is not attained.
>
> Dexterous and captivating Mlle. Zoyara was taught to ride when a mere child and literally grew to maturity upon a horse's back. Her inexorable training made her a mistress of technique. She was elaborately schooled in pantomimic expression and possest a mastery of the terpsichorean art. Her every gesture was expressive, every movement exquisitively poetic, and every posture beautiful. Her commingling of intrepidity, skill, dance, and pantomime, formed an extremely rare combination. Scores of circus-actors fruitlessly worshiped at the shrine of this accomplished maiden. She was the recipient of many ardent epistles from infatuated laymen She kindly, but firmly, repelled all wooers. She went abroad where she scored a prodigious success, receiving enthusiastic applause in all the principal capitals of Europe. Her Paris engagement in particular proved a veritable triumph. She was admired, fêted, and courted, but she stedfastly declined all matrimonial offers.

One night, after a serious accident in the ring, it was discovered that the charming "equestrienne" was a man, and after that Homer Kingley drest as a man in private, but continued as "Mademoiselle" Zoyara in the ring. It appeared that his foster parents had reared him as a girl to increase the effectiveness of his act, since he was able to perform muscular feats beyond the ability of the usual woman rider.

Fatal accidents in the ring are much less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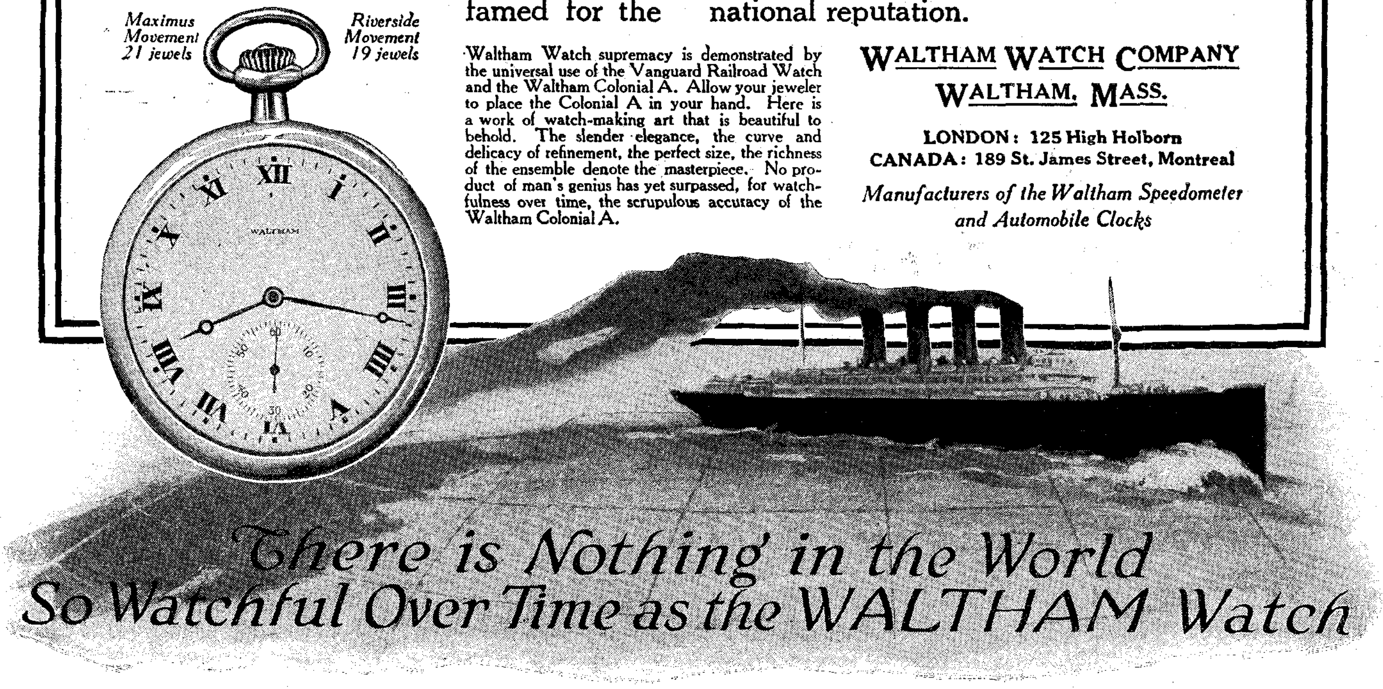
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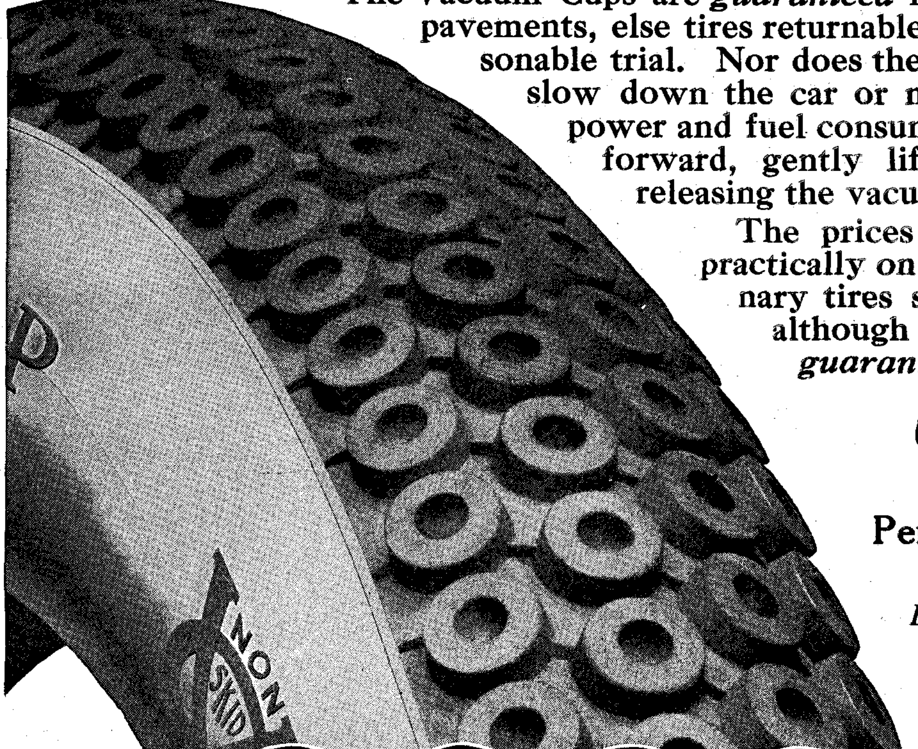
A blowout—then comes the Vacuum Cups' opportunity. You come upon a wet, slippery pavement. That right rear wheel with its Vacuum Cups *grips* the surface. No effort there to get traction.

You've had your first experience with Vacuum Cups. It proves entirely favorable. Soon, a second Vacuum Cup Tire is equipped. You round a treacherous corner—wet, slippery, oily. You brace yourself for the skid that does not materialize. Vacuum Cups, by the power of their *suction grip,* have made another convert. At last, you have *non-skid* tires!



The Vacuum Cups are *guaranteed* not to skid on wet, slippery pavements, else tires returnable at purchase price, after reasonable trial. Nor does the powerful hold of the Cups slow down the car or make excessive demands on power and fuel consumption. For the wheel rolls forward, gently lifting the cups' edges and releasing the vacuum.

The prices of Vacuum Cup Tires are practically on a parity with those of ordinary tires sold on a 3,500 mile basis, although Vacuum Cup Tires are *guaranteed*—per warranty tag—for

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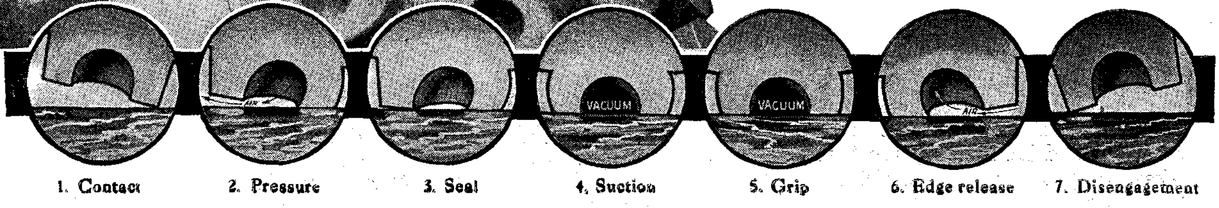

How the cups operate to prevent skidding with no resistance to forward speed.

frequent than is generally supposed says the writer, who continues:

> Trivial accidents are not infrequent, but owing to their excellent physical condition, the performers' recovery is usually speedy. Those dropping from heights are sometimes less seriously injured than those falling from low stations. I broke my hand turning a simple backhand-spring, while I saw Willie Dorr turn a triple somersault from a high trapeze-bar, barely graze the edge of the net in his descent, and alight unhurt on the ground below. Jimmy Murray broke his ankle doing a plain forward somersault on the ground, while a novice, who accompanied the show for a brief period, was hurled from a Roman catapult a distance of 100 feet, missed the net entirely, yet escaped without injury. Dave Hawley, a peerless aerialist, broke his neck falling from a thirty-foot elevation, while George Arkingstall fell from a balloon 200 feet high, struck some telegraph-wires in his descent, and only sustained a few trifling bruises as a result of his fall.
>
> While some people regard with disfavor the extremely perilous acts, it is, nevertheless, a fact that these performances are the ones most generally appreciated. Many cases could be cited in support of this contention, but one will suffice. The once far-famed "Blondin's" daring antics upon a swaying rope stretched across Niagara Falls created a perfect furore. Railroads ran excursions for the accommodation of the multitudes eager to witness his sensational feats. All were fully conscious that one false step meant certain death in the turbulent rapids below, and herein lay the chief attraction of his hazardous work. This was conclusively proved, later, by his dismal failure at Staten Island, when the authorities compelled him to use a net. The element of danger being eliminated public interest ceased.
>
> Most performers commence their training when mere children. This is absolutely essential in the case of a contortionist, who must begin his bending while his joints are flexible. Only natural aptitude, linked with frequent arduous practise, is productive of extraordinary proficiency.

The call of the canvas and sawdust is irresistible adds the writer, who says:

> Sometimes the performer is seized with a transitory notion to abandon his profession and embark in a different calling, but in almost every instance his retirement is but temporary. The lure of the canvas city, which from association had become a second home to him, is irresistible. His heart-strings are "guyed" to the center pole. The excitement, din, and bustle have become all but essential. His thoughts constantly revert to the white tents, the heterogeneous crowds, the spirited band-music, the gorgeously painted wagons, the hawking venders, the dazzling lights, the proverbial red lemonade, the side-show "spieler's" blatant "Ballyhoo," the weird melody of the oriental orchestra, the various voices of the menagerie, and the shrill notes of the piercing calliope. The travel lust has a strangle-hold upon him; he wistfully pines for his nomadic life and Bohemian comrades, and resigns his private vocation, and his little square trunk again takes its place in the semicircle of the dressing-tent.

STORY OF OUR FIRST SHOT

"I PICKED that shell right up as it came out of the gun—I saw it go through the air in its flight, and I saw it strike a foot in front of that periscope!"

That is the way Lieut. Bruce R. Ware, Jr., U. S. N., who commanded the gun-crew of the steamship *Mongolia* told of the first American shot fired in the war at a German submarine. He related the story at a testimonial dinner given to him and to Capt. Emery Rice, of the *Mongolia*, upon the arrival of the steamship at New York. The dinner was attended by many persons prominent in business, steamship, and naval circles, some having traveled hundreds of miles to be present. As reported by the New York *Times*, Lieutenant Ware told the story as follows:

> At 5:21 the chief officer walked out on the port bridge. The captain and myself were on our heels looking out through the port. I saw the chief officer turn around, and you could have seen the whole ocean written in his face, and his mouth that wide (indicating), and he could not get it out. He finally said: "My God, look at that submarine!"
>
> The captain gript my arm and said: "What is that?" I said: "It is a submarine, and he has got us."
>
> I followed the captain out on the bridge and I looked at my gun-crews. They were all agape. The lookout was all agape. I threw in my starboard control and I said: "Captain, zigzag." I did not tell him which way to go. We had that all doped out. The captain starboarded his helm and the ship turned to port and we charged him (the *U*-boat) and made him go under. I went up on top of the chart-house with my phones on, and I had a long, powerful glass, ten power. Right underneath it I always lasht my transmitter, so that where I was my transmitter went, and I didn't have to worry or hunt for it. It was always plugged in, and I said:
>
> "No. 3 gun, after gun, train on the starboard quarter, and when you see a submarine and periscope or conning-tower, report."
>
> The gun-crew reported control. "We see it—no, no—it has gone. There it is again." I picked it up at that moment with my high-powered glass, and I gave them the range—1,000 yards. Scale 50. She was about 800 yards away from us. I gave the order, "No. 3 gun, fire, commence firing."
>
> I had my glasses on then, gentlemen, and I saw that periscope come up. "No. 3 gun, commence firing, fire, fire, fire." And they did, and I picked that shell right up as it came out of the gun—a black, six-inch explosive shell. I saw it go through the air in its flight, and I saw it strike the water eight inches— a foot—in front of that periscope and it went into the conning-tower. I saw that periscope go end over end, whipping through that water, and I saw plates go off his conning-tower, and I saw smoke all over the scene where we had hit the enemy.

When Captain Rice was called upon for a speech he said:

> "Gentlemen, I'd much rather take the *Mongolia* through the war-zone than make

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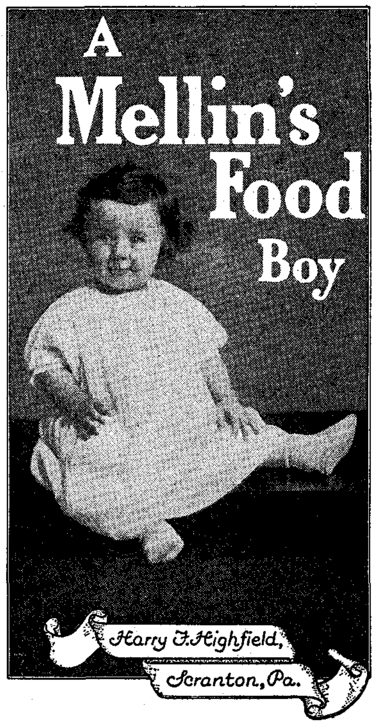

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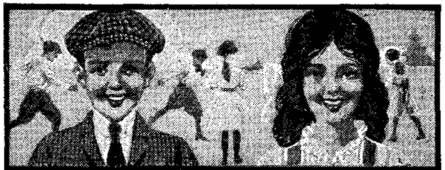

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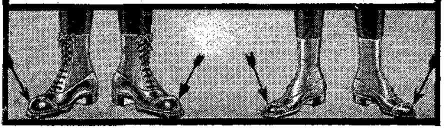

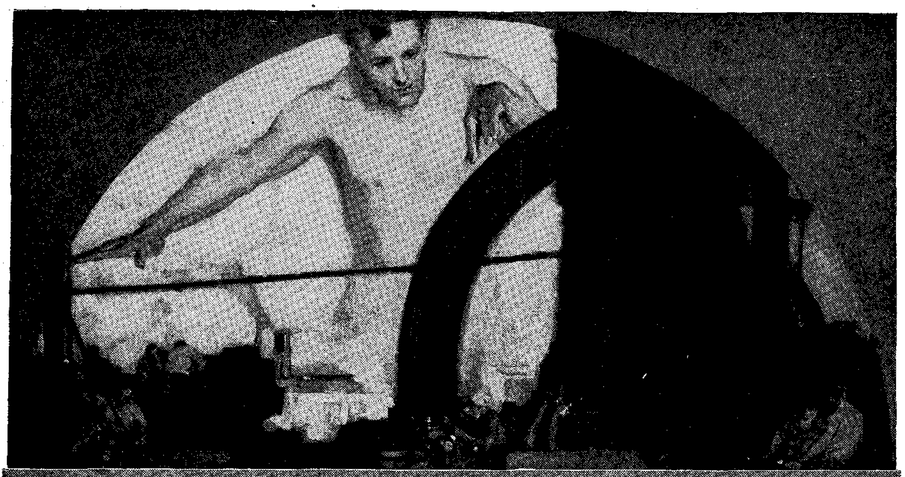

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GOODYEAR

a speech. All I will say is that I am ready to go again, and I hope I have another chance at a *U*-boat."

UNCLE SAM'S OBSTREPEROUS NIECE

THAT Amazon of anarchy, Emma Goldman, whom the authorities thought they had carefully tucked away upon a shelf until her explosive doctrines should be less dangerous, has appealed, and is to be released on bail. Her brand of anarchy, according to the New York *Nation*, is "the real article, warranted 100 per cent. pure, name stamped on every package," and that paper lists briefly her pet tenets—or, more properly, lack of tenets. She is an atheist and a disbeliever in all government and law, divine or human; her hobby is that the rich are the oppressors of the poor and the ultimate cause of all the suffering and crime in the world, against which the poor are justified in revolting; she does not personally believe in violence or robbery except where necessary, and she would leave the question of necessity to every one's individual judgment; her mission in life is to make the poor understand that the well-to-do are accountable for their poverty, and thus to promote the social revolution. Guido Bruno, in *Pearson's*, characterizes her as "a fighter for liberty and the elimination of poverty, always sympathizing with the under dog, exposing the ruling classes, battling against authorities, against governments, against police," and lets her state her own ideals:

> For an organization without discipline, fear, or punishment and without the pressure of poverty: a new social organism which will make an end of the terrible struggle for the means of existence; for a social status which will establish well-being for all.

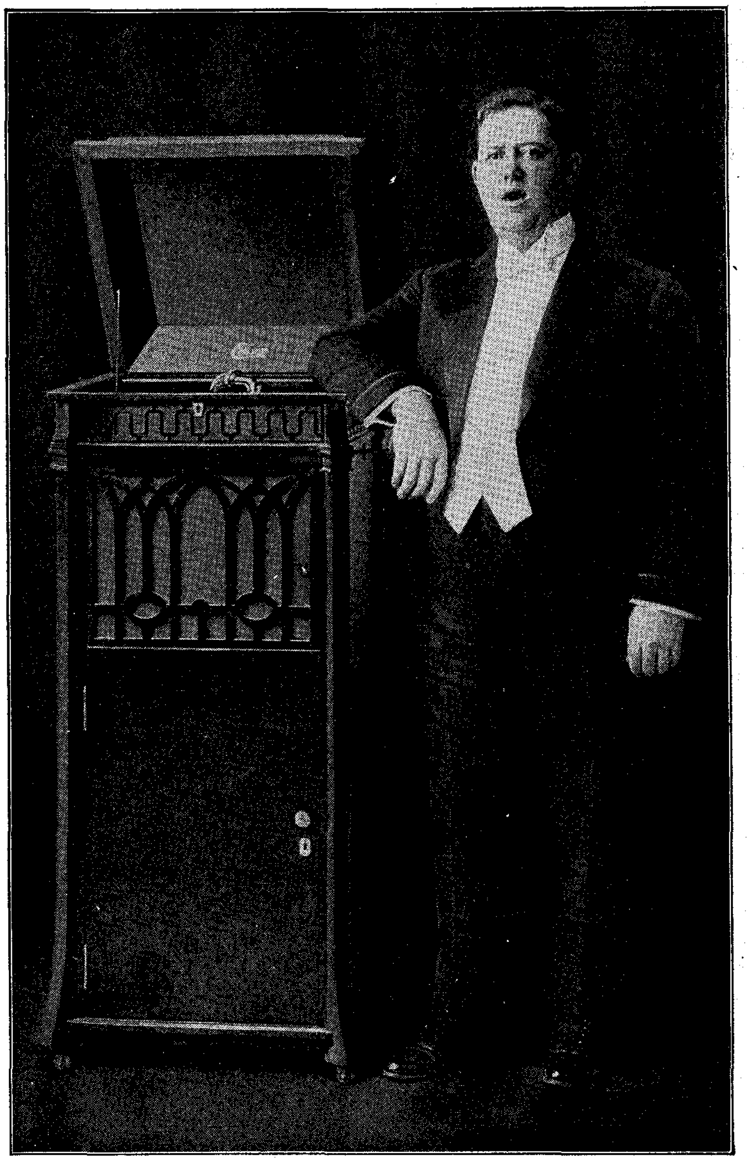
Considering the inflammable nature of her teachings, her opponents can hardly be called harsh. Mr. Bruno ascribes this official leniency in part to her personality, adding, "What an extraordinary law-abiding life must this woman rebel have led for the last twenty-seven years (both private and public) in order successfully to escape the clutches of State and Federal authorities save for a few arrests and short incarcerations!" But *The Nation* more shrewdly guesses that the thanks are due to "the benignity of the laws she denounces and the impartiality of the courts she derides."

There is a curious irrelevance in the fact that this purveyor of social bombs is a dressmaker and a trained nurse, both rather peaceful callings in themselves. She is described in *The Nation* as a small, wiry woman, about fifty years old, who might be passed anywhere in a crowd without notice. The writer thus describes her appearance:

> Her sharp black eyes, intense expression, and rather coarse mouth, have nothing

ARTHUR MIDDLETON *sings* "AMERICA"

ARTHUR MIDDLETON,
brilliant basso-contate
of the world famed
Metropolitan Opera
sang "AMERICA" for
MR. EDISON



The NEW EDISON

"The Phonograph with a Soul"

Re-creates Middleton's performance with literal fidelity. In the illustration on this page the camera shows Mr. Middleton making a Tone Test. A Tone Test is made in this way: A Re-Creation of the artist's voice is placed on the New Edison. The artist stands beside the New Edison and sings. Then suddenly and without warning the artist ceases to sing, and the New Edison takes up the song alone. The test is whether you can discover when the artist has ceased to sing unless you watch the artist's lips.

Thirty great artists have made these Tone Tests before eight hundred thousand people. Five hundred of America's principal newspapers bear testimony to the fact that an artist's voice, as Re-created by the New Edison, cannot be distinguished from the artist's living voice when both are heard in direct comparison. The high standing of the artists who have made these Tone Tests renders it scarcely necessary to say that they were not attempting to imitate the phonograph. In other words, they were singing in their natural voices. These tests were bona fide in every respect.

THERE IS STILL ANOTHER TEST

No other sound reproducing instrument can sustain an Edison Tone Test. This establishes beyond dispute the superiority of the New Edison. If you would like to determine the extent of that superiority there is a very easy way to do so. Any Edison dealer will give you the names of talking machine artists whose voices have also been Re-created by the New Edison. Hear the talking machine records of those artists. Then hear the same artists on the New Edison. If you desire to make the comparison in your own home, the Edison dealer will lend you an Edison instrument. If the talking machine dealer will do as much, you can then make the comparison under conditions which you know are equally fair to both.

EDISON literature is rather interesting. It differs from talking machine catalogs. We should be glad to send you a sample copy of the musical magazine "Along Broadway;" also a copy of the brochure "Music's Re-creation" and the booklet "What the Critics Say."

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(*World Standard*)

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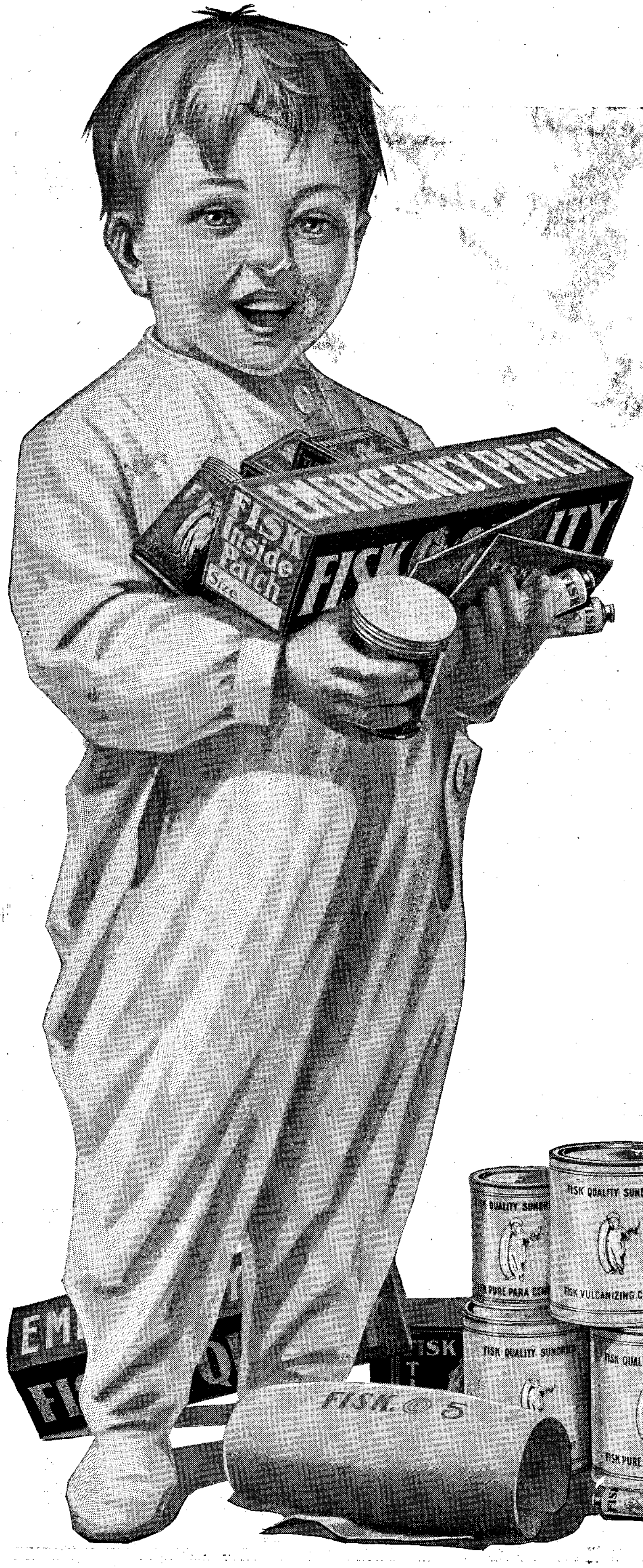
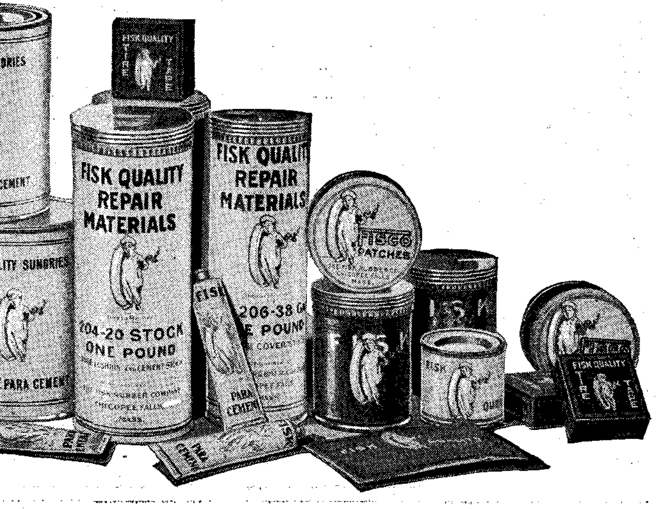

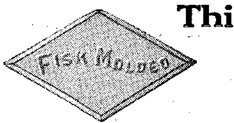

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distinctive about them at the first glance, tho they become more significant with familiarity, and her eye-glasses, framed in part by sharply marked brows, give her an air of active mentality which is lacking in some others of her general type. Her face is too symmetrical to be classed as that of a natural "crank," but you have only to talk with her for five minutes in order to discover how strong an appeal the theatrical side of social chaos makes to her. Smiles she reserves mostly for sneering purposes.

Perhaps the *Nation's* correspondent saw her on a dark day; at any rate, Mr. Bruno seems convinced that when he saw her recently in the Tombs her eyes were blue and her smiles were many, for he says:

> Emma Goldman's eyes captivated me at once. They are large and deep blue, always smiling, full of mirth and of kindness, of energy, and of self-confidence. They register her emotions with the sincerity of a mirror whenever she raises her voice, whenever she changes the subject of her conversation. Her eyes are steady, like those of a very experienced fighter. Hard in their purpose, resolved "to see it through," knowing and weighing subconsciously the motives and the physical advantages of her adversary, not overestimating, never underestimating; kind in victory and in defeat.
>
> Emma Goldman is a powerful orator, using as arguments only cold facts and naked truth. But in her eyes lies the real secret of her influence over millions of people in the United States. These eyes are so sincere, so convincing, that no one, not even the very man who signed the warrant for her arrest, can resist admitting "she is a remarkable woman, she has a wonderful mentality, she has a great heart, and the people (meaning the millions who live and suffer and die) love her."

Concerning her present arrest as "the head of a country-wide conspiracy to resist conscription," she said:

> "I never conspired in my life against Government or against any one, and I did not conspire in this specific case. I conducted my campaign against conscription openly and squarely. I used the United States mail, all my meetings were public and accessible to every one. While the police and those who dictate to our authorities tried always to interfere with my work, it has not been necessary up to the present to resort to the methods of the Russian fighters for the people. I do hope it will never be necessary to conspire in America while fighting for freedom and for liberty.
>
> "My paper, *Mother Earth*, has enjoyed for the last eleven years without interruption the second-class mailing privileges. My June issue has been confiscated. I wrote several letters to the Third Assistant Postmaster Burleson, inquiring why my magazine had been held up, but I received no answer. My arrest, perhaps, was the drastic answer of the authorities. I am fighting the conscription law because I do not believe that any man should be forced into war against his conscience. I have no objections if any one wants to go to war or wishes to bear arms or desires to enter voluntarily upon military training."

Mr. Bruno says that he asked United States Marshal Thomas B. McCarty what he thought of her—and that voice of the Government averred:

> "She is a menace to the country. The literature that was seized in her home shows that Berkman is not only an enemy of the nation, but also a danger to public morality. Emma Goldman's influence over a lot of poor and weak people is dangerous at present to the safety of the country. These are not the times to voice her opinions of reforms. She has to be stopt."

STORIES FROM THE FRONT

INTIMATE stories of life in the trenches "somewhere in France" are told in two letters that describe in man-to-man fashion incidents that present an unusual picture of the battle-front, full of color as well as of darkening shadows. The letters were written by Mr. Stevenson P. Lewis, serving with the American Ambulance Corps, to his cousin, Mr. W. O. Curtiss, of Toledo, Ohio. They are dated May 21 and 26, and extracts are printed in the Toledo *Blade*. Mr. Lewis has no complaint to make of the food. He finds the horse-meat "a little tough," but seemingly palatable. He writes:

> We get good food, but miss the extra dishes. We get the famous army-bread, rather sour taste, but am used to it now—no butter, of course; oatmeal without milk or sugar, horse-meat, potatoes, and various flavors of jam. The horse-meat is usually a little tough, but otherwise pretty good. Have biscuits and chocolate at the canteen. A couple of pieces of hardtack, with water and chocolate, do for a dinner very well when away from camp.
>
> We have considerable time just now, with nothing to fill in, and I can't quite go it, so hike out for walks and have picked up quite a few good pictures and souvenirs. Picked up an eagle with spread wings—German silver, a decoration worn on a German officer's helmet, inscribed "*Mitt Gott für König und Vaterland.*" It is rather a rare find, as the old spiked helmet is not worn any more.
>
> Sunday we had a visit from Germany in the shape of an aeroplane which dropt five bombs in the next village. Two French machines gave chase and brought him down, but he caused considerable excitement until he reached the ground. They always come over at a high altitude and do not seem in any hurry to leave, regardless of the shrapnel shots placed around the planes. This one, the second we have seen come down, made two complete turns and then dived straight down.
>
> We have had some trouble with some of the men in charge, due to the wandering of one of our men into the first-line trenches. The man guilty has acted ever since he arrived as tho missing in essential brain-cells, but this time he crowned his former efforts—walked up a valley with *Boche* trenches on one side, French on the other, he down the middle in No Man's Land. Lucky he came back at all. The French called him over to their trenches, otherwise I suppose he would be walking into Berlin by this time.
>
> We are working with an English ambulance section, taking turns making runs to field-stations, where the wounded are sent direct from trenches. We carry them from these first-aid posts back to

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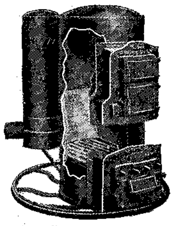

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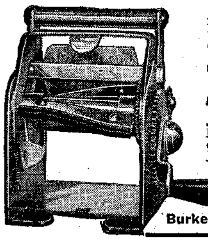

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another post, and the English section, with its large cars, carry them ten or fifteen miles farther back. Then the order is reversed. The English are a mighty interesting lot, and most of them have been in service since 1914, hence have seen action all along this front. The hardest driving is at night running up to the posts just back of the lines, for all the moving is done then. The road is crowded with munition-trucks, supplies, guns, and troops, and with no lights it is uncertain what is coming or going. Several men have ditched their cars and run by the station, but no serious accidents have occurred. Star shells sent up at intervals give a blinding light and the whole countryside is as light as day for a short time, then suddenly dark. It is this quick change that makes it hard to adjust our vision.

This English section has been through the hottest fighting on this front, having been posted at Verdun last year and running to the most advanced posts, but never lost a man and had only a few slight accidents. A person would think they were playing a safe game, but not so, after hearing of some bombardments they ran through. One man in the British ambulance corps has the Victoria Cross, the hardest war-medal of any to get. He drove his car up to the lines in plain sight of the Germans. One of the stretcher-bearers having been killed, he rushed out on to No Man's Land with another man and rescued several men, put them into his car, and drove off, all the time being the object of German fire.

The English are world-beaters in the flying game, as I suppose you have heard. The minute a *Boche* plane appears over their lines, a couple of fast monoplanes are after it and usually bring it down. Heard of one air-battle between five English machines and ten Germans; five of the German machines were brought down and the remaining five headed for Berlin with two English planes after them. The English did not lose a machine. Again there were three German "sausages" (observation balloons), and three English aviators, each in a machine, were detailed to bring them down, each aviator to take a balloon. Two of the Englishmen each got their balloon, but the Germans, seeing what had happened, lowered the third balloon. However, the Englishman ordered to get it being ruffled a bit because he did not get a chance to get his "bag" as the other two did, dived down over the balloon resting in German territory, setting it afire and killing a number of Germans. He was wounded badly, but succeeded in bringing his machine back. He was awarded the Victoria Cross. Many other war-medals are given, but a man who gets the Victoria Cross really has done a feat of individual bravery.

After drawing a gruesome picture of the battle-fields, the writer discusses the question of the end of the war, declaring that "the United States must certainly help with money, men, and supplies, but especially and quickly with men." He says:

The French salutation when they sight an American is, "When do you think the war will end?" "How soon, or how many men, will the United States send?" They are all looking for the United States to do the big thing, and it will go hard on the name of the United States if she doesn't come through quick and strong. I see that conscription has passed. I note also that the number of marriage licenses has increased. Can't quite understand what a girl thinks of herself and the man who marries at such a time and under such obvious pressure.

Was in Paris April 22, and was one of the bunch that represented the American ambulance. Glad to hear that the idea in the United States is a fight to the finish, as it is the only honorable stand to take.

VIEWS OF A PRUSSIAN GIRL

HERE is a letter written by a Prussian schoolgirl to a friend in Switzerland. The writer undoubtedly is young. Therefore it is quite safe to assume that her views are reflected, and consequently throw a very good side-light on the peculiar mental condition of the average German—the German of *Kultur*, for her father is the State Councilor of Architecture. And if you were not aware that Adam and Eve were Prussians, and that the Prussians are the lords *par excellence* of the world, and that all other nations are only "weeds," the following letter, printed in *The Scotsman*, will enlighten you on this and other interesting facts about Prussia:

FRANKFORT-ON-ODER, 20th July, 1916.

MY DEAR LOUISE: The contents of your last letter would have hurt me had I not known that your thoughts of our glorious war resulted from sheer ignorance.

You are in a country rendered effeminate by the influence of old-fashioned ideas of liberty, a country which is at least two centuries behind ours. You are in need of a good dose of Prussian culture.

It is evident that you, a Swiss girl, with your French sympathies, can not understand how my heart, the heart of a young German girl, passionately desired this war. Speaking of it some years ago, my father said to us: "Children, Germany is getting too small for us; we shall have to go to France again in order to find more room." Is it our fault if France will not understand that more money and land are necessary for us?

And you reproach us that our soldiers have been very cruel to the Belgian rabble, and you speak also of the destruction of Reims, and of the burning of villages and towns. Well, that is war. As in every other undertaking, we are past masters in the making of war.

You have a great deal to learn before you can come up to our standard, and I can assure you that what has been done so far is a mere bagatelle compared with what will follow.

As a matter of fact, there is but one race worthy of ruling the world, and which has already attained the highest degree of civilization. That race is ours, the Prussians; for tho we Germans in general are the lords of the world, the Prussian is undoubtedly the lord *par excellence* among the Germans.

All other nations, and among them, unfortunately, the Swiss, are degenerate and of inferior worth. That is why I have always been so proud of being a true Prussian.

Yesterday, again, our pastor explained to us convincingly that our first parents,

What is there in it for me?

THAT'S the usual question, isn't it? This is a practical, hard-headed world. It's the one question you ought to ask when you buy an automobile tire. And there's just one answer to it.

There's nothing in it for you that the maker of the tire didn't put in it. Good materials are not everything in a tire; most good tires are made of good materials. The way the materials are put together is as vital as the quality of the materials.

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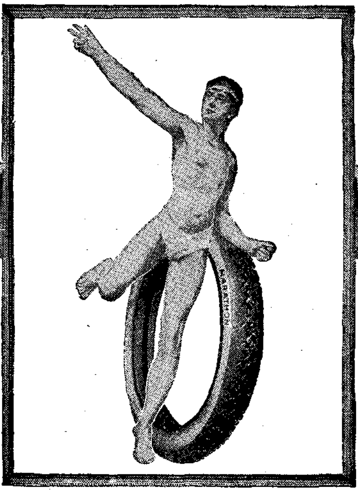

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To be sure, shampooing with Packer's Tar Soap does remove waste material, which is highly important—but not *the* most important function of this famous shampoo preparation.

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Adam and Eve, were also Prussian. That is quite easy to understand, because the Bible tells us that the German God created us all after his own image. If, then, all men are descended from Adam and his wife, it follows that only Prussians, or at least Germans, ought to exist in the world, and that all who push on and prosper ought to belong to us. You must admit that that is logic, and that is why our motto is, "God with us, Germany above everything."

You know now why we wished this war. Is it not shameful that other nations, who have no right to existence on the earth, wish to diminish our heritage! We are the divine fruit, and the others are only weeds. That is why our great Emperor has decided to put an end to all these injustices, and to extirpate the weeds. Do you understand that now?

I remain, your school friend,
Katie Hamel.
(Daughter of the State Councilor of Architecture.)

NO FISH-POLE FAMINE

THIS is the season when the careful housewife whose husband happens to be an Amateur Angler discovers gaudy trout-flies—with disagreeably springy catgut leaders attached to them—distributed in an unseemly manner around the house, while on Sunday mornings the A. A. can be seen by early-rising neighbors casting for imaginary five-pounders among the clotheslines in the backyard. The said A. A. will be interested in the sad statement of a recent writer on fishing that he could find only five hardwoods in the United States that are suitable for fish-rods, a statement which aroused the ire of a contributor to *The Hardwood Record.*

The writer of the charge, Mr. Henry P. Wells, gives as his five suitable woods for fish-rods the white ash, hickory, hornbeam, Osage orange, and shadbush. His critic, in reply, enumerates also the mangrove, stated to be the strongest and most elastic wood growing in the United States, the yellow birch, the alder, the willow, the wich-hazel, the red gum, the choke cherry, the beach, the red paw—and then slides off into an indiscriminate list of all kinds of wood from buckeye to spice-bush, finally concluding that one can cut a good fish-pole of "almost anything." He cautiously admits, however, that perhaps a "fish-pole" and a "fishing-rod" are not quite in the same class. *The Record* says:

> The suitability or non-suitability of various woods for fishing-rods depends largely upon the point of view. Possibly some professional who is able and willing to pay fifty dollars for a rod—and some sell for more than that—will insist on having a wood from British Guiana or Madagascar. That is his view-point. But approach the subject from the view-point of the country boy who knows fish and can catch five while the professional is getting one nibble, and the boy can call off a large number of American hardwoods that make excellent fish-poles.

There seems to be a difference between a fishing-rod and a fish-pole. The former is what the professional uses, and it costs from ten dollars up, while the boy uses a fish-pole and makes it himself without costing him a cent. The rod is made of numerous pieces, finely fitted and glued and wrapt together; but the crop of fish-poles is planted by nature and harvested by boys with no tool but a pocket-knife.

The boy whose lot is cast in a strictly softwood region will probably be clever enough to cut some sort of pine, cedar, cypress, fir, tamarack, or juniper bush for a fish-pole; but such a boy is unfortunate tho probably happy. The best poles are hardwoods, and many kinds give excellent service by lasting all day at any kind of fish-catching from trouting to mud-suckering.

Yellow birch grows throughout a region of 600,000 square miles, and is found on most hardwood tracts until one gets pretty well down south. The seedling yellow birch is perfect. It is tall, tough, slender, and when six or seven years old it makes an ideal fish-pole, with no process of manufacture further than cutting it down and trimming off the limbs. The best is grown in dense thickets where each seedling shoots straight up toward the sky to give its leaves a sweep at the light. At least half a dozen kinds of birch are ideal material for fish-poles.

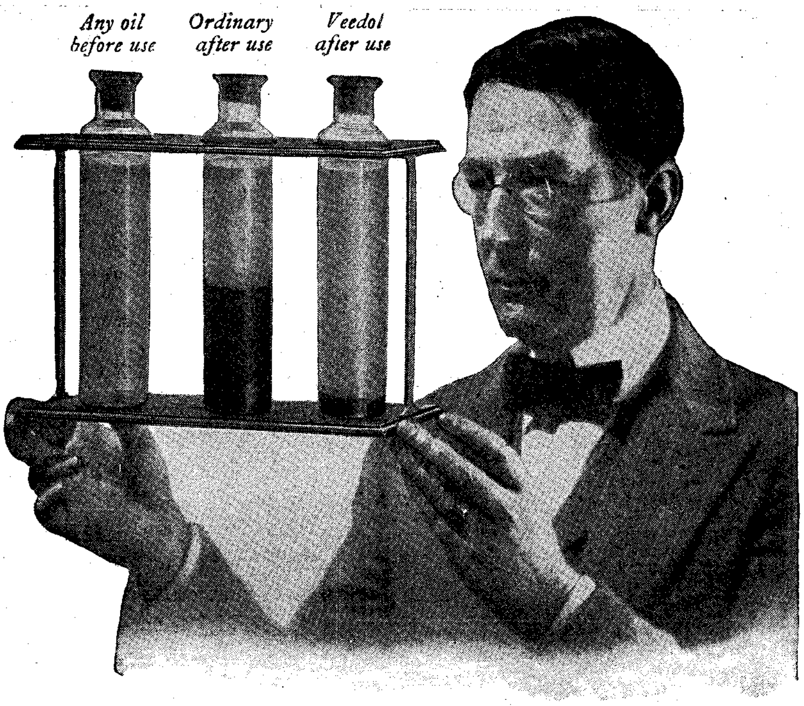
The alder is not quite so strong, slender, and shapely as the birch, but it is lighter and is much more abundant in some localities. Willow is pretty limber, but it will bend to the form of a comet's orbit without breaking, and a fish, when once the proper connection has been made, is as certain to come ashore as it would be by the aid and instrumentality of any other kind of pole.

Wich-hazel has never cut much figure in the business world, but many a wich-hazel fish-pole has augmented the truant boy's string of forbidden fruit down the creek in the first warm days of spring. Down South, where wich-hazel is scarce and scrubby, its cousin, the famous red gum, is cut short in its career and lifts fish from the Suwanee River and other Southern streams famous in song and story. In the Northern States the baby black gum, which is of no earthly kin to red gum, is fish-pole stock by many a pond and swale.

If the choke-cherry or fire cherry could talk it could a tale unfold that would excite the envy of all. Boys going fishing draw freely upon cherry thickets for poles. It is an outcast tree, a vagabond, a hobo of the woods. It comes up on burned tracts, the little seedlings standing as crowded together as hairs on a hog's back. Where one fish-pole is found, a thousand others are near by, and so close together are they that they shoot up tall and slender.

No person looking at a good-sized blue beech-tree would mentally associate it with fish-poles, for it is an uncouth specimen. But the baby-blue beeches are wholly different in form. They are tall, graceful, and nearly limbless, where they grow in thickets. They make faultless fish-poles, and since these beeches grow on the banks of streams, they are usually handy.

Nearly one hundred and fifty different kinds of thorn-trees grow in this country, and the only one of them which seems ever to be cut for fish-poles is the red haw. It makes a beautiful pole.



The Chief Cause of Automobile Engine Troubles

How black sediment in ordinary oil ruins the efficiency of your engine

"KNOCKS" and "slaps" in the engine. Loose Bearings. "Bucking" or jerky firing.
Excess carbon. Dirty spark plugs. Gummed-up valves. Overheating.
Low gasoline mileage and weak power.

Have you had these troubles with your automobile?

Do you know how leading automobile engineers explain them—what they find to be the *chief* cause of engine troubles?

The damage caused by sediment in oil

Ordinary oil ***breaks down*** under the terrific heat of your automobile engine. *A large part of it forms black sediment and loses all lubricating value.*

That sediment increases metal to metal friction because it crowds out a large part of the liquid oil. Then the metal surfaces grind against each other and the microscopic metal teeth grab and cut.

That means friction and wear. It means that worn parts must eventually be replaced. The sediment also tends to clog the working parts of the engine and to increase carbon deposits.

Automobile engineers say it is the greatest enemy of engine efficiency.

How to reduce sediment

The test bottles show how Veedol prevents rapid formation of sediment.

Notice that the ordinary oil in the middle bottle contains fully seven times as much sediment as Veedol. Both samples taken after 500 miles of running.

Veedol is unlike ordinary oil because it is made by the Faulkner Process—a recent discovery used exclusively by this Company. Ordinary oil ***cannot*** be made like Veedol and *cannot* have the same heat-resisting and wear-resisting qualities.

Make this road test today

Clean out your crank case. Fill with kerosene. Run your motor slowly about thirty seconds under its own power. Draw out all kerosene and refill with Veedol. Then make a test run over a familiar road, including steep hills and straight level stretches.

You will find your motor has acquired new pick-up and hill-climbing ability. It will vibrate less. It will be more silent than before. It will give greater gasoline mileage. That is all due to saving of friction and wear because of Veedol.

Try Veedol today

Veedol is distributed through the accessory jobbers and dealers. If you cannot get it, write for name of dealer who can supply you. Each dealer has a Veedol lubrication Chart which specifies the correct grade of Veedol for all engines, for both summer and winter use. Buy a can of Veedol today. Begin now to get full efficiency from your automobile.

Send 10c. for new 80-page book

Send 10c for our new 80-page book on automobiles, motor boats, tractors, and stationary engines, profusely illustrated in colors. No other book at any price contains o much information on this subject.

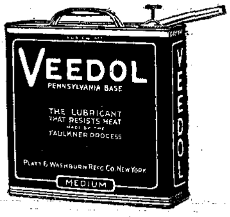
PLATT & WASHBURN REFINING CO.
1825 Bowling Green Building New York
Branch Offices
BOSTON PHILADELPHIA CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO

Use Grease of Tested Quality

The Sediment Test shows you how far Veedol excels ordinary oil. Veedol grease is equally superior to ordinary grease. There is a special grade of Veedol grease for every purpose.

Try Keal the New Soap

For washing you can try Keal—the new pure-potash soap. Cleanses easily. Preserves lustre. Special new Suds Bag that saves soap supplied at cost. Uses only half as much soap. Ask your dealer.


VEEDOL
PENNSYLVANIA BASE
THE LUBRICANT THAT RESISTS HEAT MADE BY THE FAULKNER PROCESS
PLATT & WASHBURN REFG CO. NEW YORK
MEDIUM
VEEDOL

If *YOU* Get in the Trenches

under actual living conditions altogether new and strange—exposed to varying degrees of rain, snow, wind, cold, heat, dampness, etc.—you will need a thoroughgoing knowledge of how to take care of yourself. Statistics of recent wars indicate that as many as 13 soldiers have died of sickness to every one killed in action. For your own well-being as well as for the best interests of your Country's cause, you should know how best to combat the many enemies to health that may daily attack you and you should know NOW. The leading physicians of America are now organized into "*The Life Extension Institute.*" Ex-President Taft is chairman of the Board of Directors, and they have recently issued the greatest popular book on health ever published. You should get a copy of

How To Live

The Nation's Foremost Book of Health

authorized by and prepared in collaboration with the Hygiene Reference Board of The Life Extension Institute, by Irving Fisher, Professor at Yale, and Eugene Lyman Fisk, M.D. It is strongly recommended by many of the greatest authorities in the country, such as Drs. Wm. J. Mayo, ex-President American Medical Association; John F. Anderson, Director U. S. Gov't Hygienic Laboratory; Cressy L. Wilbur, N. Y. State Health Department; Dr. Harvey W. Wiley; Surgeon-General Rupert Blue; Major-General Wm. C. Gorgas, and hundreds of others. The Boards of Health of many States recommend this book, including New York, Pennsylvania, Louisiana, Kentucky and Indiana.

Now In Its 92d Thousand

It Shows You How to Keep Well

Outdoor Living and Sleeping
How to Avoid Colds
What to Eat and How to Eat
Eating to Get Fat or Thin
Hygiene in the Home
Blood Pressure
Hardening of the Arteries
Deep Breathing and Exercise
Curing Acid in the Blood
How to Cure Insomnia
Treatment for Nervous Troubles
Fifteen Rules for Good Health
Effects of Alcohol and Tobacco
How to Cure Constipation Without Drugs
Eugenics—What It Is and What It Is Not

Satisfaction Guaranteed Absolutely or Money Back

Sign and send us the coupon herewith with **$1.12** and we will send you immediately a copy of the book. If it is not satisfactory, for any reason, send it back, and we will refund your money right away. We are so certain of the value of this work that we do not hesitate to thus insure you against any risk whatever.

Sign and send this coupon ***to-day*** and thus place your two feet firmly on the road to good health and all-round personal efficiency.

Just a Few Topics Taken From the Index:

Constipation
Air Baths
Alcohol—Its effect on heart, kidneys, weight, morals, brain, nerves, off-spring, etc., etc.
Apoplexy
Athletes
Autointoxication
Table of Food Values
Bathing
Blood Pressure
Deep Breathing
Catarrh
Smoking
Colds
Consumption
Degeneracy
Despondency
Disinfection
Drafts
Drugs
Dyspepsia
Diet
Eugenics
Eye Strain
Fat
Fatigue
Flat Foot
Grippe
Headaches
Heart Troubles
Heredity
Infectious Diseases
Outdoor Living
Overstrain
Overweight
Insomnia
Malaria
Marriage
Meat
Melancholy
Mineral Oils
Patent Medicines
Relaxation
Rheumatism
Art of Serenity
Sex Hygiene
Sleep
Sunlight
Tobacco Heart
Underweight

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354 Fourth Ave., N.Y.

I enclose **$1.12** for which send me your new book, **How To Live,** cloth bound. If I am not satisfied with it, I may return it within ten days and you will refund what I have paid, and I shall owe you nothing. (L. D. 8-18-17)

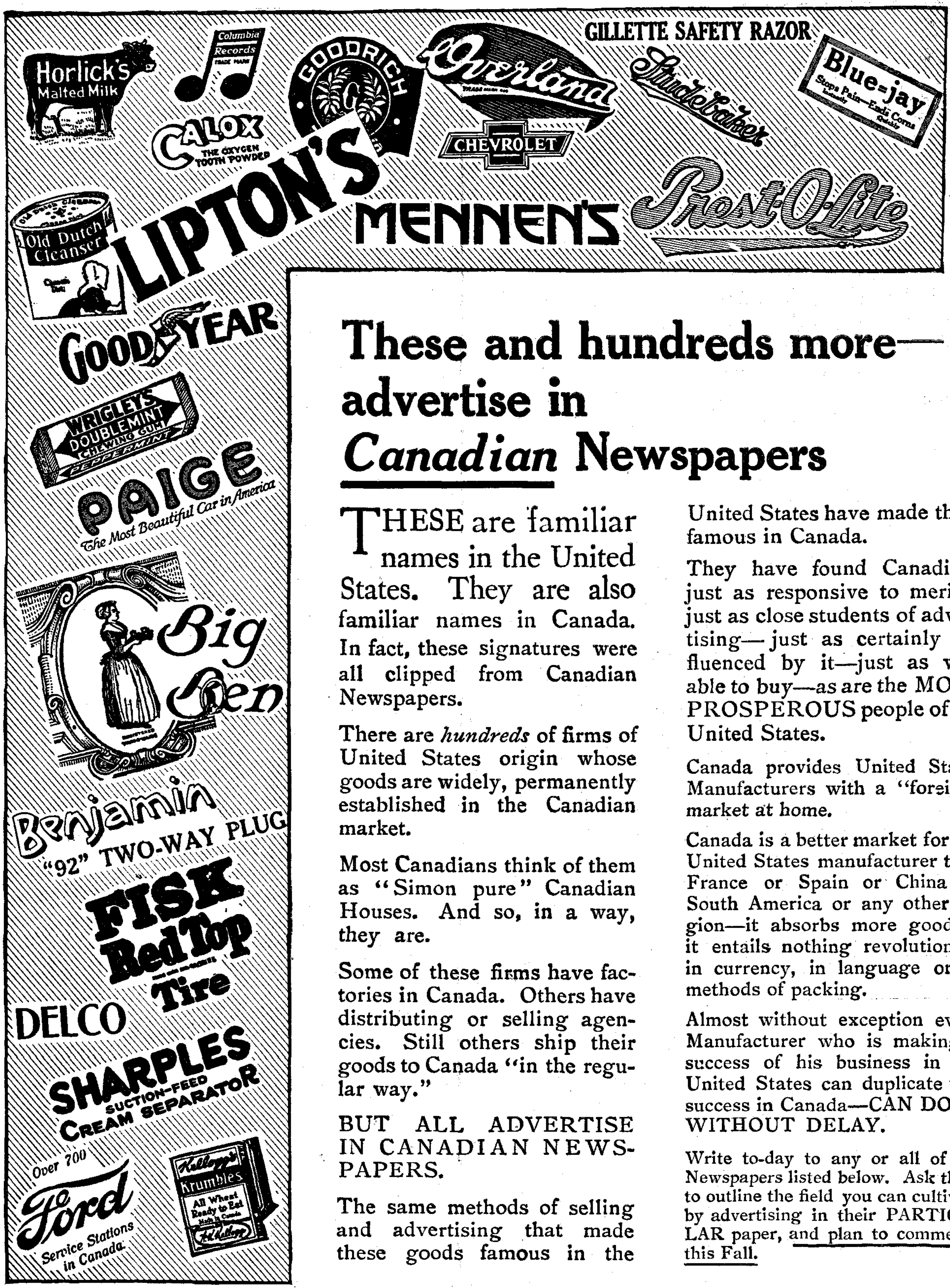
Name ....
Address......................................
City ....
State ....

When professional fishermen make the statement that only four or five American woods are suitable for fish-poles, the suspicion is aroused that those fishermen were never boys living in the country.

A WOMAN'S RISE IN A BIG BANK

The American woman had made her way into many of the professions and trades before the war, and was filling the places of men in many commercial occupations with satisfaction to herself and to her employers. Since the call for men in the war-trade, however, her field has widened still further. The number of women employed by the National City Bank of New York has increased from 100 to 350. This has naturally added new problems of management and necessitated a new executive position—that of Assistant Chief Clerk—to which Miss Florence Spencer was appointed. Miss Spencer has been a "figure of importance in the largest bank on this continent for years," and the New York *Sun* says of her:

> To be the first woman to fill an executive position in a great banking corporation means less to her than to demonstrate to her fellow workers what tact, common sense, and perseverance can accomplish.
>
> Let the uninitiated understand that the position of chief clerk of a big New York bank, in spite of its somewhat plebeian title, is an office of great responsibility, trust, and importance. Also it is the gateway through which many a bright young man has entered the upper realms of the financial world. The chief clerk and his assistants are the connecting-link between the directors and officers of the bank and the employees. A thousand daily details and many weighty matters are left to the discretion of these officials, and the position requires energy, tact, and discretion to the highest possible degree.
>
> The first impression which Miss Spencer gives to a stranger is one of quiet confidence in herself, and the second, flashing on the heels of the first, is that that confidence is quite justified. A few minutes' conversation reveals a cheerful sanity of outlook and breadth of view which are unfortunately rare in either men or women.
>
> Miss Spencer is neither a feminist nor a suffragette in the sense in which those terms have come to be accepted, but she is genuinely and deeply interested in the welfare of women in business. She declares herself in favor of suffrage, because, as she says, all sensible people believe in woman suffrage.
>
> For more than ten years she had been in charge of the bank's library, which she had built up from an unimportant affair to the best institution of its sort in the city. All her assistants were women, and more than that, she was chairman of the women's club, which she was largely instrumental in forming. So it was only natural that a position should be found for her where her experience and ability could be utilized to the best advantage.
>
> At the present time much of her work is concerned with applicants for employment. Every woman who seeks employment with the bank, and they are many these days, has a personal interview with Miss Spencer. She makes the initial separation of the wheat from the chaff, and her recommendation is accepted absolutely as to the qualifications of the future bank-clerks.
>
> It is a wearisome task to interview a hundred or more applicants a day. They are drawn from every stratum of society that the greatest city in the world contains. Every one must be met with sympathy and tact and an instant decision must be made, not so much as to the qualities which each possesses, but those which each is capable of developing.
>
> Miss Spencer confesses that she likes the work and that she finds much in it to make her feel hopeful for the future. Many of those who have recently entered the big gray-pillared building in lower Wall Street will go far, she thinks, in their careers there. A large number of the applicants are college women, with education, ability, and standards above those of the men who were formerly candidates for the same positions.
>
> As for advice to women entering business, Miss Spencer could not be prevailed upon to lay down specific *dicta*. She said, however, that it is best to have a trade; some one asset helps mightily in getting in. A training in library work, the knowledge of a foreign language, or mere proficiency in shorthand is likely to prove an easy highway to a position from which women of the same or even greater general ability are excluded. Once admitted to an organization, she believes that ability will make itself felt along natural lines.
>
> On the personal side, Miss Spencer confesses that her interests have been so closely identified with business and the great institution of which she is a part that she has very little time for other things. Fifty-five Wall Street is much more of a home to her than her up-town apartment, for the home of the National City Bank has been hers during the waking hours of the last ten years.
>
> Reading is her only relaxation and her chief enjoyment. Travel, biography, essays—everything but fiction. She likes to keep in touch with world-affairs, too, and that has been one of the things which have made her work with the bank so agreeable.
>
> The rapid extension of American finance, in which the National City has taken such a large part of late years, brought her into a surprizingly intimate touch with some of the far corners of the earth. Her work in the bank's library made necessary a rather intimate knowledge of the new fields which American finance was setting out to conquer, and invariably the men who had gone beyond the seas in the capacity of financial missionaries consulted Miss Spencer on their return and brought her their own first-hand knowledge of politics and finance.
>
> As for hobbies, Miss Spencer laughingly says that she has none. But she is sure that she has the germs of several of them in her system, if they only had a chance to develop. If she had a hobby it would be gardening, she thinks. But there are only twenty-four hours in a day!
>
> From which it may be correctly surmised that the first American woman bank-executive has by no means lost the human touch. On the contrary, she has managed to combine charm and efficiency in a remarkable way. To a healthy feminine human interest in those who are "just folks" she has added charm of personal manner and that quickness of insight and decision which marks the executive.


Horlick's Malted Milk
Columbia Records
GOODRICH
Overland
GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR
Studebaker
Blue-jay Stops Pain—Ends Corns
CALOX THE OXYGEN TOOTH POWDER
CHEVROLET
LIPTON'S
MENNEN'S
Prest-O-Lite
Old Dutch Cleanser
GOODYEAR
WRIGLEY'S DOUBLEMINT CHEWING GUM PEPPERMINT
PAIGE The Most Beautiful Car in America
Big Ben
Benjamin "92" TWO-WAY PLUG
FISK Red Top Tire
DELCO
SHARPLES SUCTION-FEED CREAM SEPARATOR
Over 700 Ford Service Stations in Canada
Kellogg's Krumbles All Wheat Ready to Eat

These and hundreds more—advertise in *Canadian* Newspapers

THESE are familiar names in the United States. They are also familiar names in Canada. In fact, these signatures were all clipped from Canadian Newspapers.

There are *hundreds* of firms of United States origin whose goods are widely, permanently established in the Canadian market.

Most Canadians think of them as "Simon pure" Canadian Houses. And so, in a way, they are.

Some of these firms have factories in Canada. Others have distributing or selling agencies. Still others ship their goods to Canada "in the regular way."

BUT ALL ADVERTISE IN CANADIAN NEWSPAPERS.

The same methods of selling and advertising that made these goods famous in the United States have made them famous in Canada.

They have found Canadians just as responsive to merit—just as close students of advertising—just as certainly influenced by it—just as well able to buy—as are the MOST PROSPEROUS people of the United States.

Canada provides United States Manufacturers with a "foreign" market at home.

Canada is a better market for the United States manufacturer than France or Spain or China or South America or any other region—it absorbs more goods—it entails nothing revolutionary in currency, in language or in methods of packing.

Almost without exception every Manufacturer who is making a success of his business in the United States can duplicate this success in Canada—CAN DO IT WITHOUT DELAY.

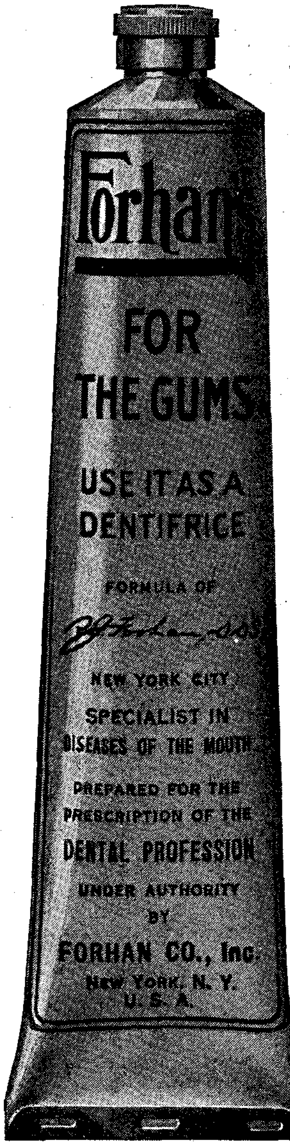
Write to-day to any or all of the Newspapers listed below. Ask them to outline the field you can cultivate by advertising in their PARTICULAR paper, and plan to commence this Fall.

These Papers cover Canada from coast to coast, circulating in practically four out of five English-speaking homes in the Dominion.

City of Publication	Name of Paper	City of Publication	Name of Paper	City of Publication	Name of Paper
Halifax	HERALD & MAIL	Toronto	GLOBE	Saskatoon	PHOENIX
St. John	STANDARD	Toronto	MAIL & EMPIRE	Saskatoon	STAR
St. John	TELEGRAPH & TIMES	Toronto	NEWS	Calgary	ALBERTAN
Quebec	TELEGRAPH	Toronto	STAR	Calgary	HERALD
Montreal	GAZETTE	London	ADVERTISER	Edmonton	BULLETIN
Montreal	STAR	London	FREE PRESS	Edmonton	JOURNAL
Ottawa	CITIZEN	Winnipeg	FREE PRESS	Vancouver	WORLD
Ottawa	JOURNAL	Winnipeg	TELEGRAM	Victoria	COLONIST
		Winnipeg	TRIBUNE		
		Regina	LEADER		

Prepared by SMITH, DENNE & MOORE, Advertising Agency, Toronto.

To prevent decay below the gum line — how?



AS the soil nourishes the tree-roots the gums nourish the teeth. And as the tree decays if you bare the tree-roots, so do the teeth decay if the gums shrink down from the tooth-base.

This condition is common. It is known as Pyorrhea (Riggs' Disease). Four out of five people who are over forty suffer from it. Ordinary tooth-pastes will not prevent it.

Forhan's Preparation *does* prevent it if used in time and used consistently. So Forhan's protects the tooth at the tooth-base which is unprotected by enamel.

On top of this Forhan's preserves gums in their pink, normal, vital condition. Use it daily and their firmed tissue-structure will vigorously support the teeth. They will not loosen. Neither will the mouth prematurely flatten through receding gums. Further, your gums will neither tender-up nor bleed.

Gums and teeth alike will be sounder, and your teeth will be scientifically polished, too.

If gum-shrinkage has already set in, start using Forhan's and consult a dentist immediately for special treatment.

In 30c and 50c tubes at all druggists in the United States.

FORHAN CO.
196 Sixth Ave. New York

Send for Trial Tube Free

THE STANDARD DICTIONARY is needed in every American home where education and culture are truly esteemed.

PATENTS Write for How To Obtain a Patent, List of Patent Buyers and Inventions Wanted. $1,000,000 in prizes offered for inventions. Send sketch for free opinion as to patentability. Our four books sent free. VICTOR J. EVANS & CO., 759 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

Base and Floor one continuous piece.

Imperial Sanitary Floor

Put On Like Plaster—Wears Like Iron

It is a composition material, easily applied in plastic form over old or new wood, iron, concrete or other solid foundation—Laid 3-8 to 1-2 in. thick—Does not crack, peel or come loose from foundation.

It presents a continuous, fine grained, smooth, non-slippery surface, practically a seamless tile—No crack, crevice or joint for the accumulation of grease, dirt or moisture—Is noiseless and does not fatigue.

The Best Floor

for Kitchen, Pantry, Bath Room, Laundry, Porch, Garage, Restaurant, Theater, Hotel, Factory, Office Building, Railroad Station, Hospital—all places where a beautiful, substantial and foot-easy floor is desired.

Your choice of several practical colors. Full information and sample FREE on request.

IMPERIAL FLOOR COMPANY
920 Cutler Building, Rochester, N. Y.
On the Market 10 years

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Stupid.—SIMPLICITY—" Is the light out in the hall? "

DULLMUS—" Yes. Shall I bring it in? " —*Widow.*

The Sports She Liked.—HE—" Are you fond of indoor sports? "

SHE—" Yes, if they know when to go home."—*Tiger.*

No Claim to Exemption.—" Madam, are you and your family entirely dependent upon your husband?"

" Laws-a-mercy, Mr. Ossifer, do we uns look that starved?"—*Baltimore American.*

The New-fashioned Girl.—OLDBOY—" What's become of the old-fashioned girl who used to say, ' Ask father?' "

NEWGUY—" She now has a daughter who says, ' Give it more gas, George; the old man is gaining on us.' "—*The Lamb.*

Dad Knew.—"Dad," said little Reginald, " what is a bucket-shop?"

" A bucket-shop, my son," said the father, feelingly, " a bucket-shop is a modern cooperage establishment to which a man takes a barrel and brings back the bung-hole."—*Puck.*

Beginning Early.—" Dad," said the little maid of twelve summers, " every morning when I am going to school the boys catch hold of me and kiss me."

" Well, Ethel," replied dad, looking over his newspaper, " why don't you run away from them?"

Ethel fidgeted and cast her eyes down on the carpet.

" I did one morning," she said hesitatingly, " and they—they didn't chase me ! " —*Chicago Herald.*

An Irish Comeback.—An Irishman employed in a large factory had taken a day off without permission and seemed likely to lose his job in consequence. When asked by his foreman the next day why he had not turned up the day before, he replied:

" I was so ill, sir, that I could not come to work to save me life."

" How was it, then, Pat, that I saw you pass the factory on your bicycle during the morning?" asked the foreman.

Pat was slightly taken aback, then regaining his presence of mind, he replied:

" Sure, sir, that must have been when I was going for the doctor."—*Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.*

Wanted All the Spoils.—An old colored man charged with stealing chickens was arraigned in court and was incriminating himself when the judge said:

" You ought to have a lawyer. Where's your lawyer?"

" Ah ain't got no lawyer, jedge," said the old man.

" Very well, then," said his honor, " I'll assign a lawyer to defend you."

" Oh, no, suh; no, suh ! Please don't do dat !" the darky begged.

" Why not?" asked the judge. " It won't cost you anything. Why don't you want a lawyer?"

" Well, jedge, Ah'll tell you suh," said the old man, waving his tattered old hat confidentially. " Hit's dis way. Ah wan' tah enjoy dem chickens mahse'f."—*Chicago News.*

Patriotic Husband.—" Buying Liberty Bonds?"

" Yep; still paying alimony."—*Yale Record.*

Read This to Your Wife.—" What time did my wife say she would be here?"

" An hour ago, sir."

" Dear me ! I'm early !" —*Life.*

Patronizing Home Talent.—" Why don't you get an alienist to examine your son?" " No, sir ! An American doctor is good enough for me."—*Baltimore American.*

First Case of Measles.—" Why couldn't Eve 'ave the measles, old boundah?"

" Cawn't say that I know. Why?"

" Because she 'ad 'Adam, old fellow." —*Jack o'Lantern.*

Put 'Em in the War-Bill.—" What do they mean by poetic license? Does a poet have to pay for a license?" "No. If he did we'd have fewer poets."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

She Was Waiting for Him.—" Is your husband up yet?" inquired the early morning caller.

" I guess he is," replied the stern woman at the door.

" Well, I'd like to say a few words to him—"

" So would I. He hasn't come home yet."—*Boston Transcript.*

Reciprocity.—A very tall, thin lieutenant reported in Flanders to a Canadian battalion commanded by a bald, elderly colonel. After a few days he approached his commander and asked permission to air a grievance.

" I wish you would use your influence, sir, to restrain my platoon from referring to me as ' Legs,' " he said.

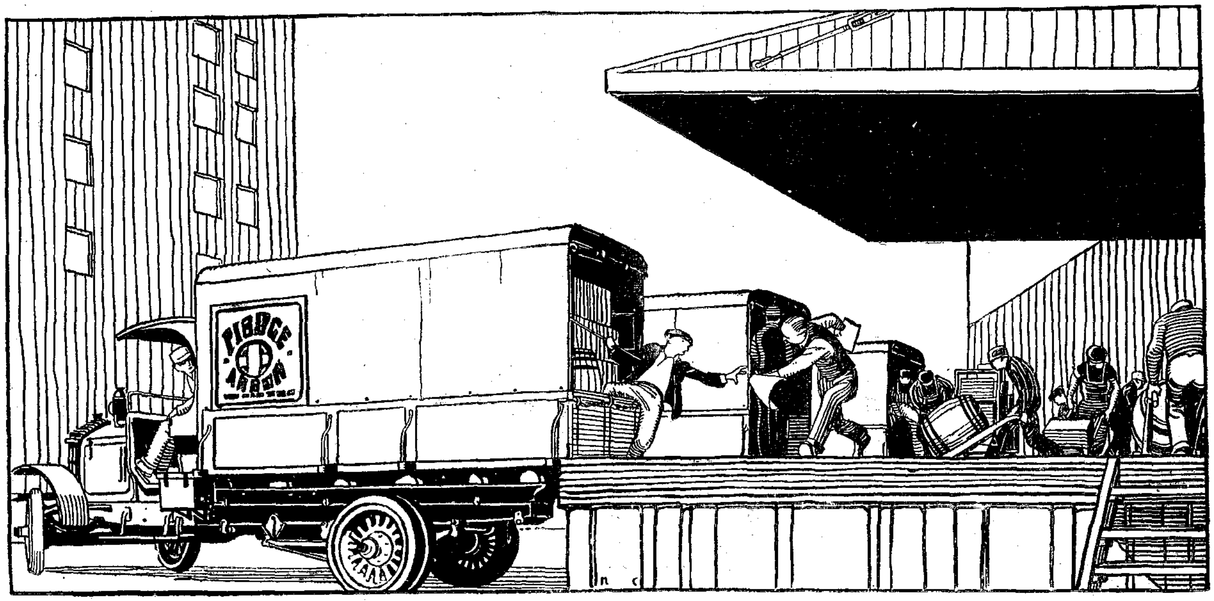
" Sure, my lad, sure," replied the Colonel solemnly, " if you'll use yours to stop my whole battalion calling me ' Old Baldy.' " —*Youth's Companion.*

Her Course Incomplete

I know a girl
Who is a Ph.D.
She thinks she knows all about man,
For she has studied him
From standpoints
Anthropological,
Ethnological,
Psychological,
Physiological, and
Philosophical.
In reality she has not even
Matriculated in the course.
She has never said:
" Stop it ! You're mussing my hair."
—*Life.*

A Democratic Lunatic.—A well-known society performer volunteered to entertain a roomful of patients of the Colney Hatch Lunatic Asylum, and made up a very successful little monolog show, entirely humorous. The audience in the main gave symptoms of being slightly bored, but one highly intelligent maniac saw the whole thing in proper light and, clapping the talented actor on the shoulder, said:

" Glad you've come, old fellow. You and I will get along fine. The other dippies here are so dashed dignified. What I say is if a man is mad he needn't put on airs about it !"—*London Opinion.*



Can you afford to wait?

SOME day you are going to modernize your transportation system with motor trucks.

Sooner or later you must—or fall behind the times. Only, you hesitate over the original investment.

And while you hesitate, your competitor's trucks are running day and night, piling up profitable mileage, reaching out after the long range business you ought to share.

Can you afford to wait?

PIERCE-ARROW

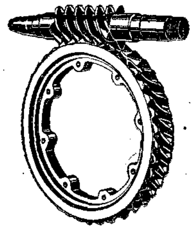
Motor Trucks

have taken guess-work and waste out of truck transportation. In fleets and in single units, in a hundred different lines of business they are reducing truck transportation to a science as exact as factory management. They are doing it in *your* business.

Can you afford to wait?

In all parts of the country, under all conditions of weather and traffic Pierce-Arrow trucks are making their scheduled mileage on schedule time. By increasing selling range, lowering hauling costs and building up new business, many Pierce-Arrows have written their entire cost off the books of their owners, and then by surplus earnings have helped pay for more Pierce-Arrows. What these Pierce-Arrow trucks *have done* for other business men, they *can do* for you.

Can you afford to wait?



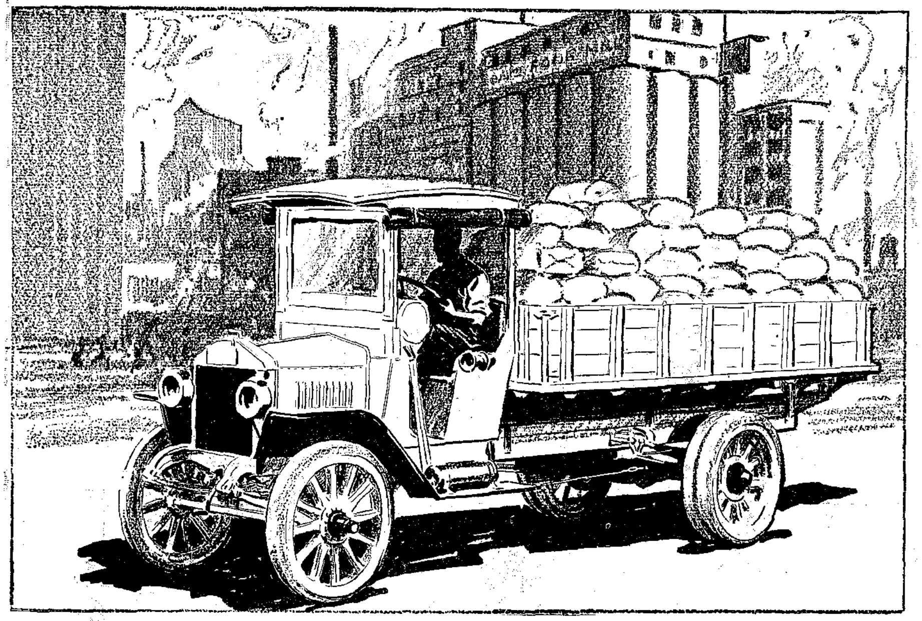
The Worm-Gear

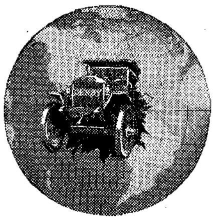
All Pierce-Arrow trucks are equipped with the worm-gear drive, which is a positive guarantee of effective service under the most difficult conditions.

Specific data is available covering the cost of operation of Pierce-Arrow Motor Trucks in many different lines of business, such as Transport, Grocery, Contracting, Coal, Brewery, Textile, Oil, Dry Goods, Chemicals, etc.

The PIERCE-ARROW MOTOR CAR COMPANY

Buffalo, N. Y.





DENBY
MOTOR TRUCKS

Capacities
1 Ton
to
3 Tons

NINETY percent of haulage work, aside from light delivery, falls within the range of one of the three Denby models, either as a single unit or in combination with trailers.

And Denby dealers are particularly well-equipped to suggest the body and chassis modifications necessary to fit the truck to the exact needs of your business.

This cooperation in securing for the owner the utmost possible serviceability from his purchase has been perhaps as great a factor in the upbuilding of Denby reputation as the performance of the truck itself.

You will find it advantageous to consult your local Denby representative regarding any problem of motor-haulage.

DENBY MOTOR TRUCK COMPANY
Department B · DETROIT, MICHIGAN

AGENTS WANTED

to sell **HOW TO LIVE,** the wonderful new book on health that has taken the country by storm. 30,000 sold in the past few months. Written by America's greatest physicians—Wiley, Blue, Gorgas, Chittenden, Gulick, etc. Cloth, $1.00 net; special discount to agents. Address MR. HADLEY, FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, New York City, N. Y.

GRAMMAR at a Glance

It Fits Your Vest Pocket

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CURRENT EVENTS

THE GREAT WAR

AMERICAN OPERATIONS

August 2.—Provost Marshal-General Crowder notifies the Governors of all States that a hasty marriage, particularly when the man has been called for examination, does not necessarily furnish ground for exemption from service.

Charles Fleischmann, son of a former Mayor of Cincinnati, and Harry Witts, the pilot of a hydroplane, are killed when the machine falls into Great South Bay, L. I. Capt. Ralph L. Taylor, head instructor at the Signal Corps Aviation School at Mineola, is killed, and Sergt. Thomas E. Pell, a student observer, seriously hurt in the fall of a biplane.

Colonel Roosevelt, James W. Wadsworth, Sr., and Morgan J. O'Brien are named as the three members of the New York Food-Control Commission in a bill introduced in the State legislature. Governor Whitman threatens to veto the measure as usurping his power of appointment.

Action on the National Prohibition Bill is held up by House Democrats who refuse to act upon anything but war-legislation, as decided in party caucus.

Washington reports that Holland, Sweden, and Norway have yielded to the demand of the United States that no food received by them shall reach Germany.

United States Controller Williams announces that on June 20 the resources of the National Banks reached $16,151,000,000, the highest figure ever recorded.

A Paris dispatch states that a party of American officers attached to the staff of General Pershing witnessed the opening of General Haig's drive and returned enthusiastic over the offensive movement.

August 3.—Washington reports that the United States Shipping Board has decided to commandeer immediately the 1,500,000 tons of shipping now under construction in American yards.

A dispatch from a "Pacific port" says that Elihu Root and the Russian War Mission have landed, and that at a luncheon Mr. Root exprest his firm belief that Russia "will create and perpetuate a great, free, self-governing democracy."

August 4.—Armed clashes between citizens' posses and bands of draft-objectors are reported in Oklahoma.

August 5.—In the fighting between organized resisters to the draft and posse men in Oklahoma, Ed. Blalock, an objector to military service, is killed and two of the posse are wounded.

William C. Bullitt, correspondent for the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* in Berlin in 1916, and now in Washington, declares that he has absolute proof that Germany was aware of Austria-Hungary's ultimatum to Servia, and had fourteen hours to avert the war.

In the shake-up of Germany's food-distribution system and the installation of a new dictator Washington sees the first effect of the American embargo. Amsterdam dispatches state that Herr von Waldow, high bailiff of Pomerania, has been appointed president of the German Food-Regulation Board.

The War Department has worked out a reorganization of the American forces on a basis that it is expected will result in a total of 1,287,000 men on September 1. The first contingent for war will be an army of 1,107,000 and a navy force of 180,000.

August 6.—The Senate Committee on Finance reports the War-Revenue Bill which it is expected will increase the revenue of the Federal Government by $2,006,970,000.

Warrants for treason are served by the United States Government on the 200 men under arrest in Oklahoma for resisting the Selective-Draft Law. United States District-Attorney W. P. McGinnis says he will ask that the death penalty be imposed.

August 7.—Secretary Daniels announces that the Navy Department will begin the immediate construction of an aircraft factory at the Philadelphia Navy-Yard to cost $1,000,000. Operations will begin within 100 days.

Elihu Root and other members of the American War Mission to Russia reach Chicago. Mr. Root declares that the reports of riot and revolution in Russia are misleading, and that the country is as quiet as the United States.

August 8.—Provost Marshal-General Crowder telegraphs new rules to all Governors, tending to reduce the exemptions on the dependent relatives' claim under the Selective-Draft Law.

Elihu Root tells President Wilson of the the needs of Russia, and advises the rushing of American troops to her assistance. The President expresses himself as highly pleased with the work of the Commission.

The Administration Food Bill, providing for a single administrator instead of a commission, passes the Senate after two months of bitter opposition by a vote of 66 to 7.

A majority of the 200 men arrested in Oklahoma for resisting the Draft Law are eager to tell what they know of the Working-Class Union and its propaganda. Officials representing the Government are taking depositions which are expected to lay bare the motives of the organization and its weapons.

WITH AMERICA'S ALLIES

August 2.—London announces that unofficial figures place the loss of aeroplanes on the Western front in July as 420. The Germans lost 291 machines and the Allies 129, the third highest of the war. April's loss was 717; May, 713, and June, 392.

It is reported at the American Consulate in London that twenty-four members of the crew of the American steamship *Motano*, sunk by a submarine, lost their lives.

August 3.—Bad weather prevents a general offensive by either side in Flanders, but the British are reported to have made slight progress and to have recaptured St. Julien.

August 4.—At a patriotic meeting in Queen's Hall, London, to mark the third anniversary of the war, Premier David Lloyd George declares that victory for the Allies is near.

London reports the British drive in Flanders has begun. The French make gains while the British retake posts on Infantry Hill.

Reviewing the three years of war the financial expert of the London *Times*

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presents figures showing that the cost to Great Britain has been $25,750,000,000. The present daily cost is estimated at $35,000,000.

August 5.—London dispatches announce that the Canadian troops in a new drive on Lens advance 200 yards on a front of three-quarters of a mile.

August 6.—London reports that the forces of General Haig gain ground near Lens, repulsing a night attack which resulted in heavy German losses.

August 7.—Reconstruction of the British Admiralty is begun. Vice-Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss replaces Admiral Sir Cecil Burney as Second Sea-Lord, and Alan Garrett Anderson becomes Controller of Naval Construction. Sir William Graham Greene is removed as Permanent Secretary of the Admiralty which is regarded as in line with the effort to modernize the work of the Navy.

London reports that the Canadian troops make a further gain and establish a new front in a group of houses only a few yards from the German forces at Lens.

August 8.—The booming of the guns on the Flanders front is heard 100 miles away on the British coast, London reports. Little change is announced in the positions of the troops.

Following is the statement of the British Admiralty on the submarine losses for the week ending August 5: Arrivals, 2,673; sailings, 2,796. British merchantmen of more than 1,600 tons sunk by mine or submarine, 19; under 1,600 tons, 2. British vessels unsuccessfully attacked, 10.

RUSSIA

August 2.—General Brussiloff resigns as Commander-in-Chief of the Russian armies and General Korniloff is appointed in his place in supreme command.

August 3.—Rather than accede to the demand of the Constitutional Democrats that Mr. Tchernoff, Minister of Agriculture, resign, Premier Kerensky and the entire Cabinet, with the exception of Vice-Premier Nekrasoff, resign, Petrograd announces.

General Erdelli, Military Governor of Petrograd, is shot and killed by an unknown assassin.

A Petrograd dispatch states that General Gurko, commander of the Armies of the South until he protested against the interference of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, has been arrested on charges that are not made public.

August 4.—The Russian factions are reported from Petrograd as uniting to meet the crisis in a conference which it is declared will be a great factor in determining the fate of the country. Premier Kerensky, still technically in resignation, was not present.

August 5.—Premier Kerensky withdraws his resignation after a vote of confidence is passed by the joint Councils inviting him to form his own cabinet and resume his place as dictator with even greater power than before, Petrograd reports.

August 6.—Premier Kerensky forms his new Cabinet in which Constitutional Democrats accept three ministerial posts. Following are the members: Vice-Premier and Minister of Finance, N. V. Nekrasoff; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. I. Terestchenko; Minister

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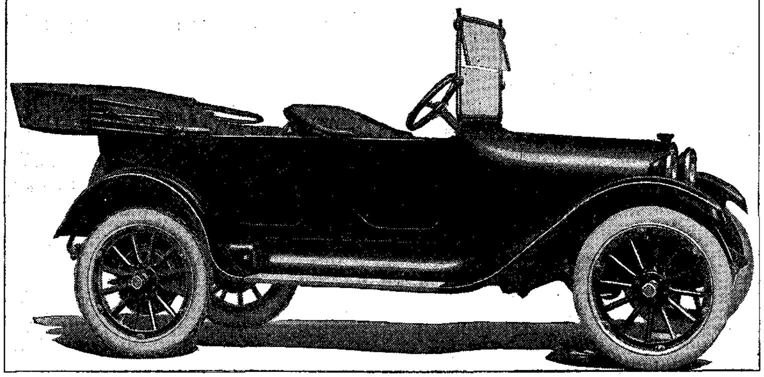

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of Interior, Mr. Aksentieff (Social Revolutionary, lately released from penitentiary); Minister of Public Instruction, Mr. Oldenburg (Constitutional Democrat and member of the Academy of Sciences); Minister of Labor, Mr. Skobeleff; Minister of Trade and Industry, Mr. Prokopovitch; Minister of Social Tutelage, Mr. Astroff (Mayor of Moscow, Constitutional Democrat); Minister of Supplies, Mr. Pieschehonoff; Minister of Justice, Mr. Yefremoff; Procurator of the Holy Synod, Mr. Kartasheff; Minister of Communications, Mr. M. Takhtamisheff; Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, Mr. Nikitine (Social Democrat); State Comptroller, F. A. Golovine (Constitutional Democrat); Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Tchernoff (Socialist); Assistant Minister of War, Mr. Savinkoff.

August 7.—Premier Kerensky completes his Cabinet by the following appointments: Lieutenant Lebedoeff, acting Minister of Marine, a post held up to the present by Premier and Minister of War Kerensky; Mr. Bernatsky, acting Minister of Finance; Mr. Yefremoff, Minister of Justice, transferred to the Ministry of Public Aid; Professor Kokoshkine, a leader of the Constitutional Democrats, State Comptroller; Mr. Youreneff, Minister of Public Works; Mr. Yaroudny, Minister of Justice; Mr. Takhtamisheff, Minister of Communications, is not mentioned in the new official list.

THE CENTRAL POWERS

August 2.—The Kaiser summons practically every leader of prominence in the Army and Navy to a war-conference at Brussels.

August 3.—London hears that Czernowitz, the capital of Bukowina, which has changed hands ten times during the war, is again in the possession of Archduke Joseph and his troops.

August 5.—The Amsterdam *Visscherij Courant*, in citing testimony to show that the Germans are fast losing confidence in their ability to carry the war through, declares that a letter from a large German manufacturer states that Germany does not intend to begin a new winter campaign.

August 6.—Official announcement is made in Berlin of the reorganization of the German Cabinet as follows. Ministers of State resigned: Justice, Dr. Beseler; Ecclesiastical Affairs and Instruction, Dr. von Trott zu Solz; Agriculture, Domains, and Forests, Dr. von Schorlemer; Finance, Dr. Lentze; Interior, Herr von Loebell. Secretaries of State resigned: Imperial Post-office, Herr Kraetke; Imperial Secretary of Justice, Dr. Lisco; Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Alfred Zimmermann; President of the Food-Regulation Board, Adolph von Batocki; Dr. Richter, Under-Secretary of the Imperial Home Office. The vacant ministerial posts were filled as follows: Justice, Dr. Peter Spahn, leader of the Catholic Center party in the Reichstag; Interior, Under-Secretary Drews; Instruction, Ministerial Director Schmidt; Agriculture, Dr. Essen-Hartruthe; Finance, Dr. Hertz.

August 7.—Washington hears that a crisis has been precipitated in the relations between the Swiss and German Governments by a German demand for a $50,000,000 loan, accompanied by a threat to withhold all coal from Switzerland until the amount is paid.

Amsterdam hears that 78 professors in the Bonn University have petitioned

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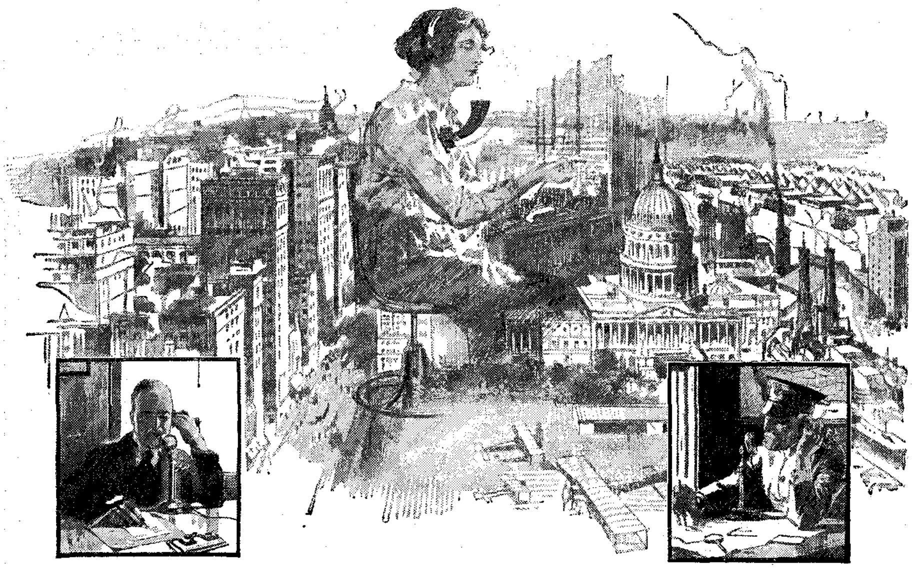

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the German Government never to make another peace-offer because of the British reply to Germany's recent proposition.

The German newspapers are lukewarm toward the new Cabinet and declare that it indicates no change in system.

August 8.—Philipp Scheidemann, in a speech before 6,000 persons in Mannheim, Baden, demands a speedy substitution of a Government representing the will of the German people for that of Michaelis.

DOMESTIC

August 3.—Negroes, farmers, and Indians in an attempt to defeat the purpose of the Selective Draft Law in Oklahoma spread a reign of terror through three counties in the southern part of the State.

In a quarrel over the possession of their four-year-old son Mrs. John L. de Saulles shoots and kills her husband, whom she divorced last winter.

August 7.—In her first extended speech in the House Miss Rankin defends the workers who have tied up the Montana copper-mines, criticizes the Government for not preventing the lynching of Little, and urges the adoption of a resolution giving the President power to take over the metal mines.

August 8.—A record corn crop, a reduction in wheat, and record crops of barley, rye, potatoes, tobacco and hay are forecast by the August 1 report of the Department of Agriculture.

FOREIGN

August 3.—Wing Commander John C. Porte, of the Royal Navy Air-Service, is charged with conspiracy in connection with contracts between the Curtiss Aeroplane Company and the British Admiralty by which he was to have received $240,000.

A Chemical Change.—The professor was showing a friend round his chemical laboratory. "What has become of Jim Fillbottle?" the friend asked. "Wasn't he studying with the class last year?"

"Ah, yes," replied the professor. "Fillbottle, poor fellow! A fine student, but absent-minded in the use of chemicals—very. That slight discoloration on the ceiling—notice it?"

"Yes."

"That's Fillbottle."—*Tit-Bits.*

A Born Commander.—When Gen. Leonard Wood was a small boy he was called up in the grammar class.

The teacher said: "Leonard, give me a sentence and we'll see if we can change it to the imperative mood."

"The horse draws the cart," said Leonard.

"Very good. Now change it to an imperative."

"Get up!" said young Wood.—*Exchange.*

Consider the Mule.—"A mule," said Uncle Eben, "should be a warnin' against kickin'. De better he does it, de more unpopular he gits."—*Washington Star.*

Never Went Too Far.—"He's always bragging about his ancestors."

"I admire his good judgment in stopping right there."—*The Lamb.*

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INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

"PEACE-TALK" NO LONGER DISTURBING

ALTHO the crop of peace-rumors has been somewhat increased by recent events on the stage of the European theater of war it is not having any appreciable effect on the American markets nor in financial circles. It is generally conceded that any declaration on the subject of ending the war that emanates from Berlin or Vienna must be viewed with suspicion. "Peace with understanding" is not regarded as favorable to world democracy. *The Financial Age* says of "peace-talk" and the securities markets:

"There seems to have been a complete change about in the attitude of the stock-market community toward peace. Until recently any indication of an early return of peace-conditions was regarded as a factor adverse to the price-level, since it, obviously, would place a ban on war-business and bring about much sooner than had been generally expected the much-desired transition from war- to peace-conditions in the industrial world. On the other hand, it was the general belief in speculative circles that if the war were to continue for a protracted period it would make for the continuance of the tremendous activity in industrial lines that has been current for nearly three years, while peace would conduce to wide-spread depression, in consequence of which stock-market values would necessarily be driven to a much lower range.

"However, one does not have to travel far afield for reasons to account for the broader view of peace which the Wall Street community is now taking. If the Government is going to cut profits from war-contracts, and if corporations are to have their profits heavily taxed besides, the position of American manufacturers obviously would be worse with war on than with war off. Indeed, there is a growing belief in speculative circles that our manufacturers would be much better off with peace than with war, especially if they could immediately give their entire attention to business associated with peace.

"Still, the more important Wall Street interests continue to express confidence that the price-fixing policy of the Government will be on a more liberal scale than is now so generally anticipated and that manufacturers will not be called upon to make the sacrifices that they have been fearing. So stedfast is this confidence that steel-manufacturers now are perfectly willing to proceed with completion of contracts, leaving the entire question of price to the Government.

"As for the proposed excess-profits tax, there does not at the moment seem to be any ground for fearful apprehension on this score. As a matter of fact, the advices on this point vouchsafed by Washington during the week were highly reassuring. In determining the sources from which to derive the additional revenue required to carry out the Administration's extensive military program, the Senate Finance Committee has decided not 'to kill the goose that lays the golden egg' by taxing industry out of business. Revision of the War-Revenue Bill, so as to increase its total from $1,670,000,000 to about $2,000,000,000, will be mainly in the way of imposing additional levies on intoxicants and on personal and corporation incomes.

"The additional levy on corporation incomes is, of course, the most objectionable feature of the revised measure from Wall Street's view-point, but a compensating offset is provided by the Senate Committee's decision to reduce the proposed tax on the undistributed profits of corporations from 15 per cent., as originally contemplated, to 10 per cent. But what is of more consequence still, this tax will not apply to such undistributed profits as have been invested in the business, or are being used for working capital. The Committee has thus eliminated what was undoubtedly the most pernicious and unsettling feature of the revised bill.

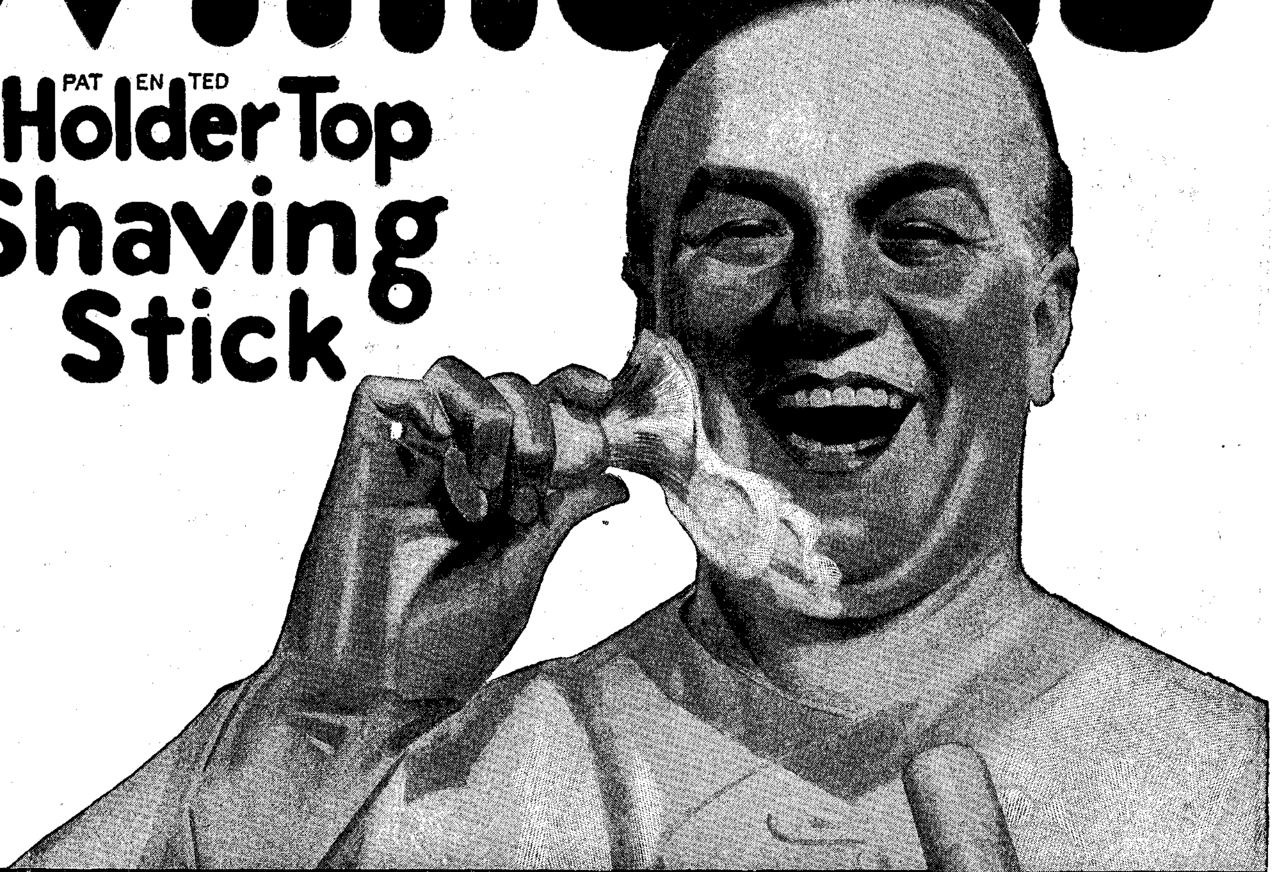
"Notwithstanding the multitude of uncertainties overhanging the general situation, domestic business on the whole continues at high pressure, altho in many lines decided reactions are under way. But there are branches where demand shows little or no tendency to abate, as in the leather, textiles, and railway-equipment industries, while some lines of business which have been rather dull show signs of increasing activity. Railroad gross earnings continue to improve, the total thus far reported for July showing a gain of about 14 per cent. over last year, while the aggregate of bank-clearings, as reported by the various commercial agencies, supplies additional evidence that the large volume of business is still substantially unimpaired.

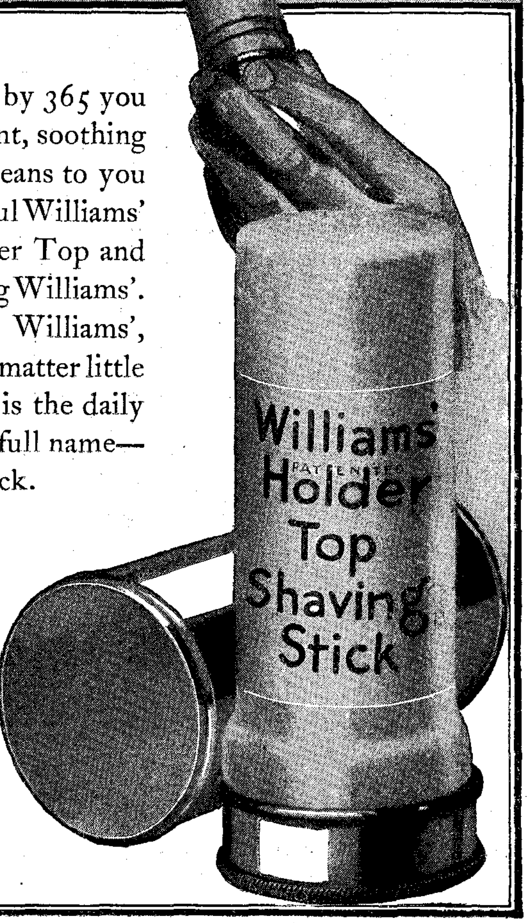
"On the other hand, very little business is now doing in iron and steel. But a slowing down generally is looked for at this time of the year, and, besides, everything is awaiting Government action on prices. The same is true of the copper industry, which is laboring under the additional handicap of labor unrest at the mines.

"A concrete example of the tremendous returns which American industry has been enjoying and of what the business world expects will have to be contributed to the Government in the form of taxes is afforded by the quarterly statement of the United States Steel Corporation, showing net earnings in the three months ending June 30, amounting to $90,579,204. This compares with $113,121,018 earned in the preceding quarter, $81,126,048 for the corresponding quarter of 1916, and $27,950,055 in 1915. However, had it not been for allowances made in respect to pending taxes, the corporation's net income before deducting fixt charges, depreciation, etc., would have reached the enormous total of $144,497,000 in the last quarter, a total greater by $15,000,000 than the net revenue in the full year of 1915. More than that, the result would have surpassed all full years since the organization was formed, with the exception of the three boom years, 1906, 1907, and 1916. As it was, the management set aside $53,918,872, or 37 per cent., of the earnings of last quarter to meet war-taxes on excess profits and other forms of special war-taxation, which the management feels will have to be paid. But after providing for these contingencies the corporation still had a balance equivalent to 12½ per cent. on the common stock, or at the rate of 50 per cent. a year. However, it is not expected in Wall Street circles that the corporation's earnings will long continue at that rate. The reactionary tendencies which have developed in various lines of trade in recent weeks doubtless will find reflection in the next and in subsequent quarterly statements, as will also the result of the Government's activities in the iron- and steel-markets. But whatever the effect of these influences on the corporation's earning

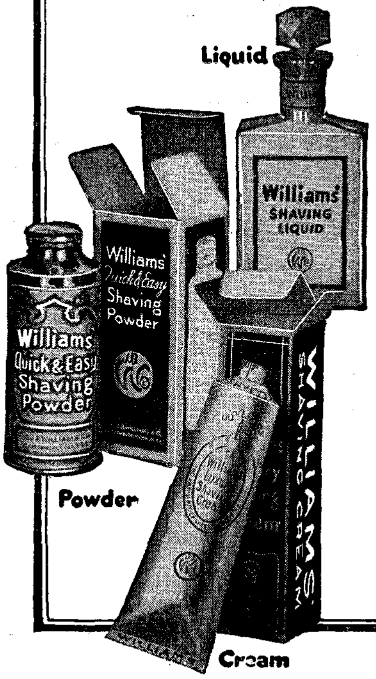
Williams'

PATENTED Holder Top Shaving Stick





Three other forms of Williams' Shaving Soap



When you multiply the daily shave by 365 you realize what the rich, moist, abundant, soothing lather of Williams' Shaving Soap means to you in a year's time. Add to this wonderful Williams' lather the convenience of the Holder Top and you increase the importance of getting Williams'. Anything below the standard of Williams', though it be but a *shade* below, might matter little if used once or twice, but the shave is the daily duty of a lifetime. Ask for it by its full name—Williams' Holder Top Shaving Stick.

Williams' Shaving Soap comes in several convenient forms:

Stick, Powder, Cream, Liquid
and in round cakes

Send 12c in stamps for trial sizes of the four forms shown here and then decide which you prefer. Or send 4c in stamps for any one.

The J. B. Williams Company
Dept. A, Glastonbury, Conn.

Add the finishing touch to your shave with Williams' luxurious Talc Powder

The Remarkable State of Arkansas

Has No Millionaires Nor Poorhouses—Possesses the Only Diamond Mines on This Continent, the Hottest Springs in the World and the Greatest Pearl Fisheries in the Country.

A truly remarkable state and a highly prosperous one—is Arkansas.

From her bauxite mines is made 90 per cent of the aluminum used in the United States.

From her coal mines comes smokeless coal used by the United States navy.

In Pike county is the largest Elberta peach orchard in the world—3,500 acres under one management. Benton and Washington counties have a larger acreage in apple orchards than any other two counties in the United States—ten million trees.

In rice production Arkansas ranks third in the country with a yield of 6,312,000 bushels in 1916—worth $6,110,000 to the farmer and an increase in production over 1915 of 1,470,000 bushels.

Arkansas' cotton crop alone brought $73.54 to every man, woman and child in the state.

After supplying a good part of the food for its 1,750,000 people, the farmers of Arkansas in 1916 received $272,351,500 from their surplus crops.

ARKANSAS' FARM CROP FOR 1916

	QUANTITY	PRICE	TOTAL
Cotton, bales	1,145,000	@ $ .18	$103,050,000
Cotton seed, tons	570,000	" 45.00	25,650,000
Corn, bushels	46,800,000	" 1.20	56,160,000
Wheat, bushels	1,856,000	" 1.50	2,784,000
Oats, bushels	6,846,000	" .75	5,134,500
Hay, tons	429,000	" 15.00	6,435,000
Rice, bushels	5,115,000	" 1.00	5,115,000
Peas and beans, bushels	600,000	" 3.00	1,800,000
Apples, barrels	2,000,000	" 2.50	5,000,000
Cantaloups			500,000
Potatoes, Irish, bushels	1,620,000	" 1.50	2,430,000
Potatoes, sweet, bushels	2,730,000	" .75	1,365,000
Peanuts, bushels	1,000,000	" .75	750,000
Peaches, crates	4,000,000	" 1.50	6,000,000
Berries, crates	1,500,000	" 1.50	2,250,000
Garden vegetables			12,500,000
Dairy products, surplus			5,000,000
Molasses, gallons	1,000,000	" .50	500,000
Poultry products, surplus			5,000,000
Honey and beeswax, pounds	1,000,000		112,000
Cattle, head (increase)	336,000		6,720,000
Hogs, head (increase)	1,589,000		10,224,000
Horses and mules, head (inc.)	75,000		7,500,000
Sheep, head (increase)	124,000		372,000
			$272,351,500

Added to this wealth of production was $40,640,000 contributed by the pine and hardwood forests—in lumber and building material; $6,603,845 supplied by the mines in coal, lead, clay, zinc, manganese, bauxite and stone; and $114,897,000 more by its 2,025 factories, mills and other industries.

But while she is a big producer and her exports amount to nearly half a billion dollars annually, Arkansas is a heavy spender. She has to buy flour, woolen goods and other necessities besides most of the luxuries of life from northern and western states, and while she furnishes the hickory spokes for most of our automobiles, she sends out of the state every year for 25,000 finished cars.

Same way with sewing machines and pianos; northern and western manufacturers come to Arkansas for lumber for machine and piano bodies, but the Arkansas people spend their money for finished machines and pianos. In fact, the larger part of the manufactured goods used by Arkansas folks come from other states.

To the manufacturer who seeks a ready market for his merchandise this year, Arkansas should look exceptionally inviting. The people are there. The money is there. And the collection of facts, as presented above, clearly indicate that the market "is there" on any lines of goods that Arkansas folks want.

For investigating conditions, the Arkansas daily papers can give you valuable assistance and co-operation. They will not only accept your advertising, but also interest the merchants and their sales forces in pushing the goods, as one of them says, "thus getting all the power of the selling forces in the store behind the selling force in the advertising."

Any specific information desired as to sales possibilities and circulation areas will be gladly furnished by any of the papers listed here.

Arkansas is only one of the Southern States that offer national advertisers a big opportunity to increase their patronage, extend their prestige and multiply their profits.

ALABAMA

Birmingham Age-Herald
Birmingham Ledger
Birmingham News
Mobile News-Item
Mobile Register
Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery Journal

ARKANSAS

Fort Smith Times-Record
Fort Smith Southwest American
Little Rock Arkansas Gazette

FLORIDA

Jacksonville Florida Metropolis
Tampa Times
Tampa Tribune

GEORGIA

Albany Herald
Athens Herald
Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta Georgian and Sunday American
Atlanta Journal
Augusta Chronicle
Augusta Herald
Columbus Enquirer-Sun
Macon Telegraph
Savannah Morning News
Savannah Press

KENTUCKY

Louisville Courier-Journal
Louisville Times

NORTH CAROLINA

Asheville Citizen
Asheville Times
Charlotte News & Evening Chronicle
Charlotte Observer
Durham Sun
Greensboro News
Raleigh News & Observer
Raleigh Times
Winston-Salem Twin City Sentinel

SOUTH CAROLINA

Charleston American
Charleston News & Courier
Charleston Post
Columbia Record

SOUTH CAROLINA (Cont.)

Columbia State
Greenville News
Greenville Piedmont
Spartanburg Herald
Spartanburg Journal & Carolina Spartan

TENNESSEE

Chattanooga News
Knoxville Sentinel
Knoxville Journal & Tribune
Memphis Commercial Appeal
Memphis News Scimitar
Memphis Press
Nashville Banner
Nashville Tennessean & American

[Prepared by the Massengale Advertising Agency, Atlanta, Ga.]

power, stockholders may rest assured that their company will continue to build up equities and to make generous distributions of earnings besides."

EFFECT OF THE DRAFT ON THE INDUSTRIES

The effect of the draft upon the industries of the United States presents a serious problem to the country since a complete readjustment of industrial life to meet conditions which must be faced because of war's demands upon the bone and sinew of the Nation will be necessary. This situation is discust in the New York *Annalist* by Harold G. Moulton, assistant Professor of Economics in the Chicago University, who says:

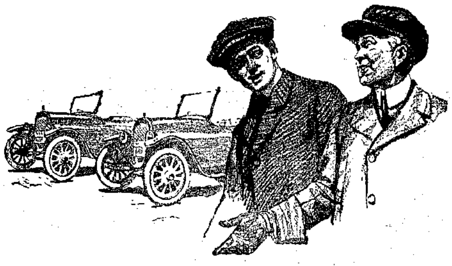
"Can we have business as usual if we are to prosecute the war successfully? Can we, indeed, have business substantially as usual, or must we face thoroughgoing readjustments of our industrial life? In order to analyze this problem we must consider first what the United States has set for itself to do in the war this year. This may best be stated in simply non-monetary terms, as follows: (1) Manufacture munitions and materials of war—in as great quantities as possible; (2) build ships—as many as may be; (3) produce food-supplies—in unlimited quantities; (4) furnish soldiers—as many as can be trained.

"Now, there are apparently two main alternatives before us if we are to succeed in full measure in the task we are undertaking. First, speed up and increase the efficiency of our working force so that in addition to the normal production of industry we can furnish the requisite material, ships, and supplies. Secondly, cease producing in as great quantities as at present such things as can be dispensed with, and center production upon the indispensable sinews of war. Let us consider the first alternative.

"It should be observed, to begin with, that speeding up and increased efficiency will be of aid only in so far as this takes place in the industries that are engaged in turning out war-supplies. To speed up in the making of silk hosiery and lingerie is to give us more of these useless articles, but not more sinews of war. Increased efficiency in the manufacture of domestic rugs and talking-machines will give us more dispensable luxuries but not more indispensable war-necessities. This process has therefore very rigid limitations. How far from adequate it is for the requirements of the situation may be made clear by an analysis of the plans of the Government in connection with war-finance.

"According to the Secretary of the Treasury, the United States Government and our Allies will expend this year $9,000,000,000 in the markets of this country. This enormous sum will be spent for materials and supplies to be produced these coming months. How much is $9,000,000,000? What proportion of our national energy will be required for the production of $9,000,000,000 worth of war-materials? The best estimates of our total national income show an annual production of from thirty-six to forty billions. This includes the earnings of both capital and labor. On this basis about 25 per cent. of our total national energy will be required to produce the war-materials demanded this year. Can we produce this enormous quantity of war-supplies while continuing to have business as usual? To ask the question is to answer it. If we are to fulfil our obligations in the war we must obviously have a very extensive shifting of our industrial energy—from the fields of production that do not count to those lines of activity that do count in the business of war.

"If all the savings that now annually



TWO neighbors were talking. Both had new cars of the same make.

"You passed me rather easily on the hill yesterday," said the first. "It seems as though we should have been nip and tuck."

"So we should," replied the other—an experienced motorist. "Have you tampered with your carbureter?"

"No."

"What oil do you use?"

"Oh, any good 'medium' oil."

"Maybe that's the difference. I use Gargoyle Mobiloil 'A' as recommended for our cars in the Vacuum Oil Company's Chart of Recommendations."

"Well, that's a 'medium' oil, isn't it?"

"Yes. But 'medium' oils vary almost as much in body as they do in quality."

"But I don't see . . . . ."

"Nor did I—some years back. But there *is* a difference. It's a difference in piston-ring seal. Of course you know there's a clearance between our cylinders, piston rings and pistons. The correct oil will thoroughly close this clearance. The power is then tightly sealed within the combustion chambers, preventing waste of gas and power past the rings. The force of a power explosion may be 300 pounds or over to the square inch. You can imagine how it shoots past the piston rings if they aren't thoroughly sealed with the correct oil."

You may ask, "Is the above an actual conversation?" No. It simply brings out an every-day condition.

Oftener than most motorists realize, power shortage can be traced back directly to poor piston-ring seal due to using oil of incorrect body, or poor quality.

A change to the correct grade of Gargoyle Mobiloils often shows surprising results—increased power, gasoline economy and reduced oil consumption, to say nothing of reduced carbon deposit.

Write for new 56-page booklet containing complete discussion of your lubrication problems, list of troubles with remedies and complete Charts of Recommendations for Automobiles, Motorcycles, Tractors and Motor-boat Engines.

GARGOYLE

Mobiloils

A grade for each type of motor

In buying Gargoyle Mobiloils from your dealer, it is safest to purchase in original packages. Look for the red Gargoyle on the container. If the dealer has not the grade specified for your car, he can easily secure it for you.

VACUUM OIL COMPANY
Rochester, N. Y., U. S. A.

Specialists in the manufacture of high-grade lubricants for every class of machinery. Obtainable everywhere in the world.

Domestic Branches:

Detroit
Chicago
New York
Kansas City, Kan.
Indianapolis
Philadelphia
Pittsburgh
Minneapolis
Boston
Des Moines

Correct Automobile Lubrication

Explanation: —The four grades of Gargoyle Mobiloils, for engine lubrication, purified to remove free carbon, are:

Gargoyle Mobiloil "A"
Gargoyle Mobiloil "B"
Gargoyle Mobiloil "E"
Gargoyle Mobiloil "Arctic"

In the Chart below, the letter opposite the car indicates the grade of Gargoyle Mobiloils that should be used. For example: "A" means Gargoyle Mobiloil "A," "Arc" means Gargoyle Mobiloil "Arctic," etc. The recommendations cover all models of both pleasure and commercial vehicles unless otherwise noted.

This Chart is compiled by the Vacuum Oil Co.'s Board of Engineers and represents our professional advice on Correct Automobile Lubrication.

Model of	1917		1916		1915		1914		1913	
CARS	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Abbott-Detroit	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.
“ “ (8 cyl)	....	....	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....
Allen	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	A	A
“ (Mod. 33-34-35)	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....
Apperson	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
“ (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
Auburn (4 cyl)	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	A	A
“ (6 cyl)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....
Autocar (2 cyl)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Briscoe	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....
“ (8 cyl)	....	....	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
Buick	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Cadillac	....	....	....	....	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
“ (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	....	....
Case	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chalmers	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	A	Arc.	Arc.
“ (Mod. 6-40)	....	....	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....
“ (Mod. 6-30)	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
Chandler Six	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....
Chevrolet	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A
Cole	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
“ (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....
Cunningham	....	....	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	A
“ (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dart	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	A	A	Arc.
“ (Mod. C)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	....	....
Detroiter	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	A	Arc.
“ (8 cyl)	....	....	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	....	....
Dodge	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	E	E	....	....	....	....
Dort	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....
Empire (4 cyl)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
“ (6 cyl)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Federal	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Fiat	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Ford	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.
Grant	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....
Hal-Twelve	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
Haynes	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
“ (12 cyl)	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hudson	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.
“ (Super Six)	A	Arc.	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hupmobile	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Jeffery	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	....	....
“ (6 cyl)	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
“ Com'l	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Kearns	....	....	E	E	E	E	....	....	....	....
“ Com'l	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....
Kelly Springfield	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.
King	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.	A	A	A	E
“ (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	....	....
“ Com'l	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....
Kissel Kar	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
“ “ Com'l	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
“ “ (Mod. 48)	....	....	A	A	A	A	A	A	....	....
“ “ (12 cyl)	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lexington	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	....	....
Lippard Stewart	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
“ “ (Mod. M)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....
“ “ (Mod. M W)	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Locomobile	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	Arc.	Arc.
McFarlan	A	Arc.	A	A	A	Arc.	A	A	A	Arc.
Marmon	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Maxwell	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Mercer	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
“ (22-70)	....	....	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	....	....
Mitchell	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Mitchell (8 cyl)	....	....	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
Moline	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.
“ Knight	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	....	....
Moon (4 cyl)	....	....	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
“ (6 cyl)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....
National	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	A	A
“ (12 cyl)	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
Oakland	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.
“ (8 cyl)	....	....	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
Oldsmobile	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
“ (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
Overland	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Packard	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
“ (12 cyl)	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
“ Com'l	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Paige	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.	A	A	A	E
“ (6-46)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	....	....
“ (6-36 & 38)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....
Pathfinder	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.
“ (12 cyl)	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
Peerless	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
“ (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pierce Arrow	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
“ “ Com'l	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Premier	A	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Regal	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
“ (8 cyl)	....	....	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	....	....
Renault (French)	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Reo	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Richmond	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Riker	E	E	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Saxon	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	....	....
Selden	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Simplex	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Stearns-Knight	A	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	A	A
“ “ (8 cyl)	A	A	B	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
Studebaker	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Stutz	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.
Velie (4 cyl)	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
“ (6 cyl)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....
Westcott	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.
White	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
“ (16 valve)	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Willys-Knight	A	A	B	A	B	A	A	A	....	....
Willys Six	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Winton	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc

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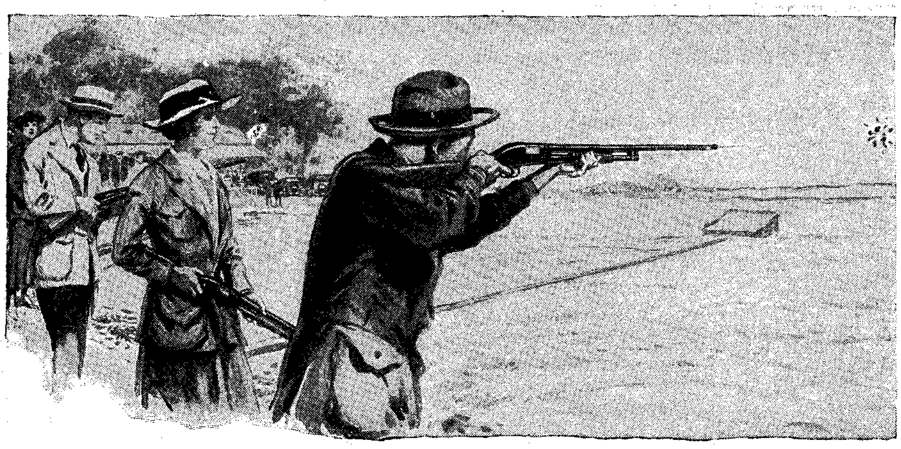

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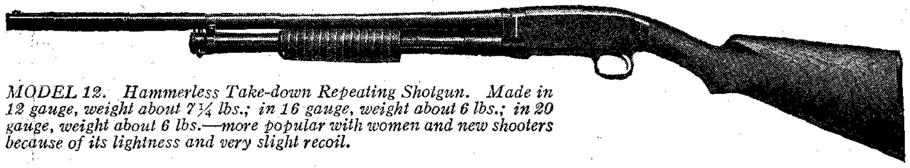
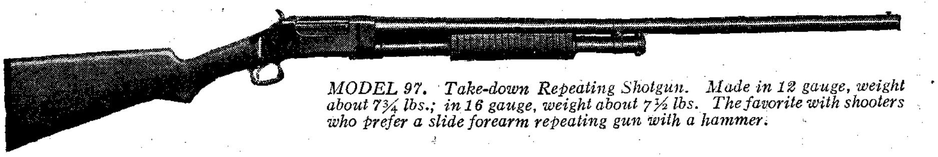


MODEL 12. Hammerless Take-down Repeating Shotgun. Made in 12 gauge, weight about 7¼ lbs.; in 16 gauge, weight about 6 lbs.; in 20 gauge, weight about 6 lbs.—more popular with women and new shooters because of its lightness and very slight recoil.



MODEL 97. Take-down Repeating Shotgun. Made in 12 gauge, weight about 7¾ lbs.; in 16 gauge, weight about 7½ lbs. The favorite with shooters who prefer a slide forearm repeating gun with a hammer.

WINCHESTER

World Standard Guns and Ammunition

go to the creation of new capital goods of every description were to be this year devoted to the production of war-supplies it would give us little more than half the $9,000,000,000 worth of supplies called for by the Government's program. And bear in mind that $9,000,000,000 is but a first guess as to what we hope to be able to accomplish. If we can do better than this it is obvious that we should bend every energy to do so, for the greater the aid we render this year the sooner will the nightmare end, and the less will be the ultimate cost, in terms of property and in terms of human life.

"The agitation for 'business as usual' is therefore based on a misunderstanding of the size of the task that lies before us. Moreover, such an agitation, if it results in checking the economy movement, is fraught with the gravest consequences. Rigid economizing means a lessening of consumption of luxuries and even of many customary conveniences and necessities. This, in turn, will mean ere long lessened production of these commodities, because of restricted demand. This, in the end, will mean a closing-down of many factories or their conversion to the manufacture of war-materials. By economizing the consumers may therefore force the shifting of national energy that is required. Now, if the 'business as usual' movement lessens the tendency to save, it obviously retards the mobilization of our industries for war. By spending as usual we induce labor and capital to persist in the manufacture of useless commodities and thereby prevent the production of the goods that count. All unwittingly those who advocate that we should have 'business as usual' are aiding and abetting the public enemy.

"There will be many, however, who will fear that this industrial readjustment will result in business depression, thereby throwing many laborers out of employment and so reducing the profits of industry as to render it impossible to finance the war. The answer to this argument for 'business as usual' is that business may well be as usual when measured in aggregate quantities; it will have to be unusual only as to kind or quality. While demand is being lessened in certain industries it will be tremendously augmented in others. The men thrown out of jobs will soon find abundance of employment in the army, on the farms, in ship-building yards, or in the manufacture of munitions. Only in the period of transition need there be any unemployment or any business depression. There is obviously a great problem here as to how these transfers may be effected with a minimum of loss to all concerned. But we should not let the mere fact that there is a serious problem here obscure the vital necessity of a thoroughgoing reorganization of our industrial life. The 'business as usual' movement does, indeed, reflect a serious and a very threatening obscurity of vision, one that is working directly at cross-purposes with the paramount requirements of the hour."

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"F. L. R.," Chattanooga, Tenn.—(1) "Which of the following expressions is correct? (a) 'You can get both *he* and Dr. Smith'; (b) 'You can get both *him* and Dr. Smith.' It has been argued that the use of the word *both* permits the form *he.* (2) Also, how about the correctness of the expressions: 'He went with *John* and *I*' and 'It is for *she* and *I*'?"

(1) If you will leave out the word *both*, you will see at once that *him* is the correct word to use—"You can get (both) *him* and Dr. Smith." (2) The objective case must always follow a preposition. Therefore, the correct sentences are—"He went with John and me," and "It is for her and me."

"L. L. W.," Akron, Ohio.—"Can you advise me whether as a matter of correct punctuation the word *customers* in the sentence 'Scarcely a day passes without one or two new customers coming into our store to say that they have seen our advertisements,' should be followed by an apostrophe; in other words, is the word *customers* in the possessive case, and if so, what is the possession indicated?"

The apostrophe is not needed as *customers* is simply the plural of *customer*.

"G. E. S.," Arlington, Va.—"Please define 'martial law.' Does it usually apply to all laws passed by a nation at war and having to do with the conduct of the citizens of that nation during the duration of that war, even when there *are no tribunals other than the civil?*"

Martial law is military authority exercised in accordance with the laws and usages of war when the civil authority is wholly or partially suspended, either by proclamation or by the actual presence of a hostile force. When a whole country or region is under martial law, civil government ceases to exist or is temporarily suspended.

"D. G.," San Francisco, Cal.—"In order to settle a dispute, will you please print the correct pronunciation of the word *obesity?*"

Obesity is correctly pronounced o-bes′i-ti—*e* as in *get*, *i's* as in *habit;* the habit of mispronouncing the *e* as it is pronounced in *obese*—o-bees′ is a characteristic of careless speakers.

"E. R. M.," Madison, Wis.—"I am told that the use of the word *but* at the beginning of a sentence, unless set off definitely by comma or semicolon, is incorrect. Please enlighten me on this point."

There is nothing incorrect in the use of "but" referred to. In fact, it is the ordinary use and is employed so by the best writers.

"T. J. B.," Kansas City, Mo.—"Kindly explain the meaning and derivation of the word *hydroscope.* Could this word be correctly applied to an instrument detecting moisture in a dry kiln?"

A *hydroscope* is an instrument for detecting moisture, especially in the air, or one for measuring time by dropping water from a graduated tube. The word also designates an apparatus used for looking through water, and is used for examining the bottoms of lakes, seas, etc.

"W. J.," Anaconda, Mont.—"What is the difference in time between Seattle and New York City? What difference in actual time between Anaconda and New York City?"

The difference in time between Seattle and New York is three hours, the latter being ahead, and that between Anaconda and New York is two hours, the latter being ahead. There are four time measurements in the United States—Eastern, Central, Mountain, and Pacific, with an hour's difference between each.

"S. F. H.," Northfield, Va.—"In Professor Munro's 'Government of European Cities,' p. 228, line 8, is found the following, 'These inhabitants are known as the burgesses, the contemporary prototypes of the ancient "freemen of the town" . . . ' Is this a correct use of the word *prototype?* First, are not the 'freemen of the town' the prototypes? Second, is it correct to use the word *contemporary* with *prototypes* as is done in the sentence quoted?"

A *prototype* is "a primitive pattern or model which is copied or imitated." Therefore, "present representatives" might better be substituted for "contemporary prototypes" which is not merely incorrect but is a complete reversal of the true meaning. The ancient freemen were the prototypes of the modern burgesses not *vice versa*.

"L. D. C.," Chicago, Ill.—"(1) May *emanate* be used in the sense of *originate*, as 'The attached correspondence *emanated* with letter from Mr. Smith?' (2) Is *connive* properly used in the following: 'He *connived* to release the prisoner?' (3) What is the proper pronunciation of the name *Goethe?*"

(1) "Originate" is one of the synonyms of *emanate;* but in the sentence submitted *originate* is the better word. (2) The sentence should read: "He *connived* at the release of the prisoner." (3) *Goethe* is pronounced gu′ta—*u* as in *burn*, *a* as in *final*.

"H. J.," Chicago, Ill.—"Kindly inform me whether it is considered correct to make an announcement in the present tense of an event which is to happen in the near future."

It is not correct to say "John Smith *Plays* To-Morrow," when the intention is to convey the fact that "John Smith *Will Play* To-morrow."

"A. S. L.," Wayne, Pa.—"On pages 127 and 448 of Scott's 'Old Mortality' the word *dollar* is used. What coin or money is referred to?"

Scott's story treats of the adventures of Henry Morton who was in Holland, and the coin referred to was no doubt the Dutch dollar which was current in Charles II.'s time—the period of Scott's "Old Mortality." This coin was worth three shillings in England in 1706. But *dollar* was, from the year 1600, the English equivalent of the German "thaler," which was worth 71 cents. The word occurs also in Shakespeare's "Macbeth," act 1, scene 2, line 62.

"J. O. A. H.," Oklahoma City, Okla.—"Which of the following words is correct: 'Please send me a *sample* (or *specimen*) copy of your book'? (2) Explain why *pay* is used in the following sentence instead of *pays:* 'I can not recommend that he *pay* the claim.' (3) Explain construction of *recall* in 'He had to *recall* the men.'"

(1) The correct phrase is "specimen copy." (2) *Pay* is in the subjunctive mode, because the sentence denotes an action supposed or imagined. (3) *Recall* is the infinitive mode after the verb "had."

"E. P. W.," Shokan, N. Y.—"Kindly tell me which of the following is correct and discuss the difference between *qualities* and *qualifications:* (1) 'What are the *qualifications* of granite which make it suitable for building purposes?' (2) 'What are the *qualities* of granite which make it suitable for building purposes?' (3) 'What are the *characteristics* of granite which make it suitable for building purposes?'"

Qualifications are personal attributes; *qualities* are characteristics of persons and things. You should say "qualities" (*or* "characteristics," not "qualifications") of granite."

"J. F. C.," Pittsburg, Pa.—"(1) Is the comma necessary between the words 'guitar' and 'and' in the sentence, 'He can play the violin, guitar, and mandolin'? (2) Is it correct to use the coordinate conjunction 'and' between two subordinate clauses, as in this sentence, 'A man, whose arm was badly injured *and* in whom no one had been interested, came to the door'? If not correct, how can one avoid it in this sentence and still be brief? (3) Is it proper to say, 'I wrote him last week,' when we mean, 'I wrote (to) him a letter last week,' or should we always use the word 'to' before 'him'?"

(1) The comma is correct between "guitar" and "mandolin," the rule being that the comma should be used after each but the last of a series of words or phrases each of which has the same connection with what follows. (2) The use of "and" is correct. (3) *Write him* for "write *to* him," tho common, is not grammatically correct.

"G. W. S.," Springfield Center, N. Y.—"Is it good diction to use the word *receipt* synonymous with *recipe?* My dictionary defines *receipt* as a formula for cake. Is it not more correct to use *recipe* to refer to a prescription?"

"The original sense of *recipe* is the medical sense, which you will find abbreviated upon all medical prescriptions by the letter ℞, but in modern speech this word in this sense has been entirely displaced by the word *prescription.* The word *recipe* is now commonly used for a statement of the ingredients and procedure necessary for the making of some preparation, especially a dish in cookery. This sense dates from 1743. The word *receipt* was used to designate a formula or a prescription in medicine as long ago as 1386, and in this sense it was steadily used from that date until the sixteenth century, when, for instance, Shakespeare used it in "All's Well That Ends Well," act i, sc. 3, line 227, "You know my father left me some prescriptions, of rare and proud effects." The first use of *receipt* in cookery dates from 1703.

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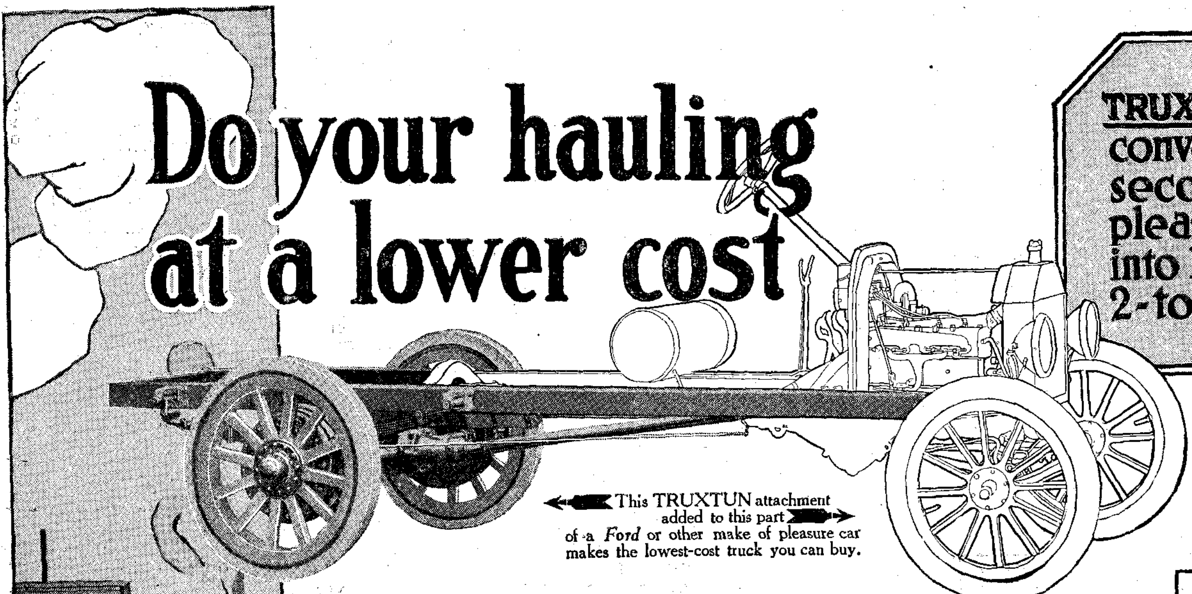

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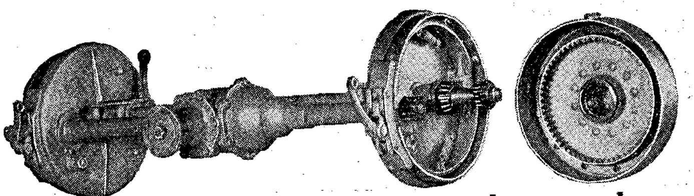

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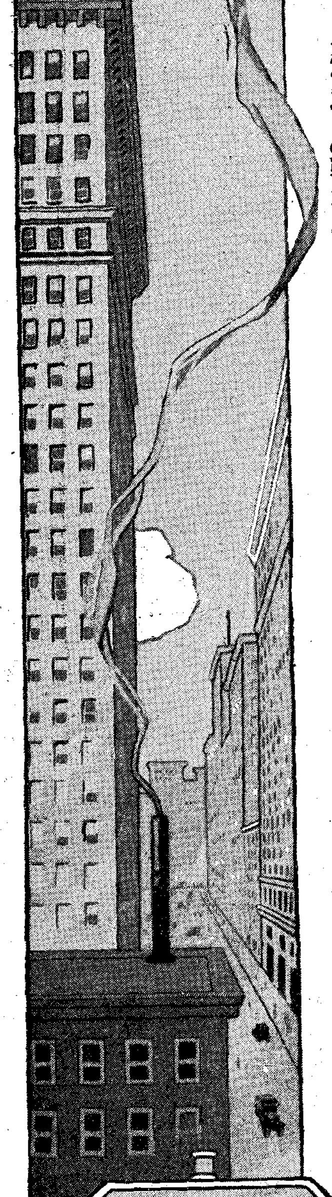

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